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CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RELATIVE TO THE

TARIFF, NAVIGATION, AND OTHER LAWS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1889.

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CIRCULAR.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

1888.
Department No. 1.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1888.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have made an estimation of the values of the standard coins of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the following table:

ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

NOTE.—The "Standard" of a given country is indicated as follows, namely: *Double*, where its standard silver coins are unlimited legal tender, the same as its gold coins; *Single gold* or *Single silver*, as its standard coins of one or the other metal are unlimited legal tender. The par of exchange of the monetary unit of a country with a single gold, or a double, standard is fixed at the value of the gold unit as compared with the United States gold unit. In the case of a country with a single silver standard, the par of exchange is computed at the mean price of silver in the London market for a period commencing October 1 and ending December 31, 1887, as per daily cable despatches to the Bureau of the Mint.

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Double	Peso	\$0.96, 5	Gold: argentine (\$4.82, 4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria	Single silver.	Florin	.34, 5	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.92, 9), 8 florins (\$3.85, 8), ducat (\$2.28, 7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15, 8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Double	Franc	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Single silver.	Boliviano	.69, 9	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Single gold.	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A.	Single gold.	Dollar	1.00	
Chili	Double	Peso	.91, 2	Gold: escudo (\$1.82, 4), doubloon (\$4.56, 1), and condor (\$9.12, 3).
Cuba	Double	Peso	.92, 6	Silver: peso and divisions.
Denmark	Single gold.	Crown	.26, 8	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01, 7). Silver: peso.
Ecuador	Single silver.	Sucre	.69, 9	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Egypt	Single gold.	Pound, (100 piastres)	4.91, 3	Gold: condor (\$9.64, 7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
France	Double	Franc	.19, 3	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 50 piastres, 20 piastres, 10 piastres, and 5 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
German Empire	Single gold.	Mark	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Great Britain	Single gold.	Pound sterling	4.86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Greece	Double	Drachma	.19, 3	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign.
Guatemala	Single silver.	Peso	.69, 9	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti	Double	Gourde	.96, 5	Silver: peso and divisions.
Honduras	Single silver.	Peso	.69, 9	Silver: gourde.
India	Single silver.	Rupce of 16 annas	.33, 2	Silver: divisions of peso.
Italy	Double	Lira	.19, 3	Gold: mohur (\$7.10, 5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Japan	* Double	Yen (Gold) (Silver)	.99, 7 .75, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Liberia	Single gold.	Dollar	1.00	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Mexico	Single silver.	Dollar	.75, 9	Gold: dollar (\$0.98, 3), $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Double	Florin	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Nicaragua	Single silver.	Peso	.69, 9	Silver: peso and divisions.
Norway	Single gold.	Crown	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Single silver.	Sol	.69, 9	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Single gold.	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Single silver.	Rouble of 100 copecks.	.55, 9	Gold: imperial (\$7.71, 8), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial† (\$3.86, 0). Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Double	Peseta of 100 centimes.	.19, 3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Single gold.	Crown	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Double	Franc	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Single silver.	Mahlab of 20 piastres.	.63	
Turkey	Single gold.	Piastre	.04, 4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
United States Colombia	Single silver.	Peso	.69, 9	Gold: condor (\$9.61, 7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Venezuela	Single silver.	Bolivar	.14	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.98, 6.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,

Director of the Mint.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1888.

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States, and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise, made out in any of said metallic currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1888.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICERS ON DUTY UNDER THE LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

1888.

Department No. 2.

L.-H. Board, No. 1 of 1888.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,

Washington, D. C., January 3, 1888.

The following list of officers on duty under the Light-House Establishment January 3, 1888, with the residence or post-office address of each, is published for the information of all concerned:

MEMBERS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

- Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Treasury and *ex-officio* President of the Board, 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Vice-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. Navy, Chairman, Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Ashland, Baltimore County, Md.
- Brigadier-General JAMES C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
- Commodore DAVID B. HARMONY, U. S. Navy, 1623 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Colonel THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Army Building, New York, N. Y.
- Commander ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary, 324 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Major JAMES F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Secretary, 1729 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

INSPECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—Commander OLIVER A. BATCHELLER, U. S. N., Custom-House, Portland, Me.
- 2d Dist.—Commander ALBERT S. BARKER, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
- 3d Dist.—Commander FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., Tompkinsville, N. Y., P. O. Box 2128, New York, N. Y.
- 4th Dist.—Commander JOHN J. READ, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5th Dist.—Commander SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., 4 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
- 6th Dist.—Commander BENJAMIN P. LAMBERTON, U. S. N., Adgers' North Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
- 7th Dist.—Lieutenant GOTTFRIED BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., Custom-House Grounds, Key West, Fla.
- 8th Dist.—Lieut. Commander WILLIAM W. MEAD, U. S. N., 37 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
- 9th Dist.—Commander CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Chicago, Ill.
- 10th Dist.—Commander CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, corner Washington and Seneca Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 11th Dist.—Commander HORACE ELMER, U. S. N., 80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.
- 12th Dist.—Commander NICOLI LUDLOW, U. S. N., Room No. 77, Appraiser's Building, San Francisco, Cal.
- 13th Dist.—Lieutenant URIEL SEBREE, U. S. N., corner Third and Washington Streets, Portland, Oreg.
- 14th Dist.—Lieut. Commander HOLMAN VAIL, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 15th Dist.—Commander CHARLES S. COTTON, U. S. N., New Custom-House, Saint Louis, Mo.
- 16th Dist.—Lieutenant EDWARD M. HUGHES, U. S. N., Custom-House, Memphis, Tenn.

ENGINEERS.

- 1st Dist.—Major WILLIAM S. STANTON, U. S. A., Rooms Nos. 141 and 142, Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
- 2d Dist.—Major WILLIAM S. STANTON, U. S. A., Rooms Nos. 141 and 142, Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
- 3d Dist.—Major DAVID P. HEAP, U. S. A., Tompkinsville, N. Y., P. O. Box 2128, New York, N. Y.
- 4th Dist.—Major DAVID P. HEAP, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5th Dist.—Captain JOHN C. MALLERY, U. S. A., 211 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.
- 6th Dist.—Captain JOHN C. MALLERY, U. S. A., 211 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.
- 7th Dist.—Captain WALTER L. FISK, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
- 8th Dist.—Captain WALTER L. FISK, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
- 9th Dist.—Major SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., 311 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 10th Dist.—Major SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., 311 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 11th Dist.—Major SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., 311 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 12th Dist.—Major WILLIAM H. HEUER, U. S. A., Room 76, Appraiser's Building, San Francisco, Cal.
- 13th Dist.—Captain CHARLES F. POWELL, U. S. A., corner Third and Oak Streets, Portland, Oreg.
- 14th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM E. MERRILL, U. S. A., Custom-House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 15th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel CHARLES R. SUTER, U. S. A., 1415 Washington Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.
- 16th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel CHARLES R. SUTER, U. S. A., 1415 Washington Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN,

Vice-Admiral, U. S. N.,

Chairman.

ROBLEY D. EVANS,

Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

JAMES F. GREGORY,

Major, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Approved:

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICERS AND CREWS FROM VESSELS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
COMMISSION TO BE ADMITTED TO TREATMENT WITHOUT EXTRA
CHARGE.

1888.
Department No. 3.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. M.-H. S.,

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1888.

To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and others concerned:

The Solicitor of the Treasury having decided, under date of January 4, 1888, that there are no legal objections to the admission of seamen from vessels in the employ of the Mississippi River Commission, you will hereafter admit to the benefits of the Service officers and crews of the several vessels belonging to the Mississippi River Commission, upon the application of their respective Commanding Officers. No charge will be made for this service.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. M.-H. S.

APPROVED:

HUGH. S. THOMPSON.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R .

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 4.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 7, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past ten days, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. It is held that completed and separate cotton damask table-covers, or table-cloths, are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act," and that the further provision in said schedule (T. I., 325) for "cotton damask" applies only to such fabrics when imported *in the piece*. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., December 30, 1887.)

2. Articles manufactured of amber, of various shapes, partially perforated, the perforation fitted with a metal screw for use in affixing the article to ladies' combs as ornaments, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as unenumerated manufactured articles, under Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, the metal portion being considered too insignificant to control their classification. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 30, 1887.)

3. A substance styled by the importers "black salts," which upon investigation was found to be not the black salts specified in the free-list, (T. I., 605), viz., "aniline salts or black salts," but a species of crude potash, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 63) for "potash, crude." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 30, 1887.)

4. It is held that articles such as blow-pipes, forceps, &c., when specially imported in good faith for the use of an institution established for scientific or educational purposes, are entitled to free entry under the provision in the free-list (T. I., 759) for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations," specially imported for such institution. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 30, 1887.)

5. Cotton handkerchiefs imported in separate pieces, but not hemmed, do not come within the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 325) for "handkerchiefs hemmed," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the further provision in said schedule (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton, not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 4, 1888.)

6. Applications to withdraw crude opium upon which duty had been paid from bonded warehouse and reduce it to powder and return it to warehouse, for the purpose of being finally withdrawn for exportation with benefit of drawback, cannot be allowed under existing law. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 4, 1888.)

7. Certain ornamental hair-pins set with garnets, the garnets constituting the principal feature and value thereof, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 459) for "jewelry of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, January 4, 1888.)

8. A substance claimed by the importer to be iron ore, but which upon investigation was found to be unfit for use for smelting purposes, and to be commercially known as paint, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 87) for "colors and paints, * * * whether dry or mixed." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, January 6, 1888.)

9. Iron and steel axles imported in a partially manufactured condition and finished in the United States by being turned in a lathe would be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid upon the articles in an unfinished condition, less 10 per cent., when exported separately as axles; but the privilege of drawback would not be allowed on such articles when exported with wheels made of domestic material and attached thereto. In the latter case the exported trucks would not be "articles wholly manufactured of materials imported" within the contemplation of the law. (Letter to Messrs. Page, Newell & Co., Boston, January 6, 1888.)

10. Certain emery-rollers, which upon investigation are found to be manufactured in part of emery only, cannot be classified under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 426) for "emery, manufactured," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactured articles not otherwise provided for, under the provisions of Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 6, 1888.)

11. The Department's instructions of November 1, 1887 (Synopsis 8513), under which imported oil of peppermint was allowed to be repacked in bond for exportation, are withdrawn, and such privilege will not be permitted in future. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 7, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STATEMENTS OF INSPECTION CERTIFICATES RECEIVED AND ISSUED.

1888.

Department No. 5.
Steamboat-Inspection Service.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1888.

To Chief Officers of Customs:

The following regulations are prescribed for the more perfect preparation of the statement of inspection certificates received and issued under the steamboat-inspection laws, required to be rendered by all chief officers of customs in whose collection districts inspections of steam-vessels are made.

1. The statement must be rendered promptly after the expiration of each quarter, upon Cat. No. 240, and be forwarded in an envelope addressed to "The Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-Vessels, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."

The proper blank forms and printed envelopes will be furnished upon requisition.

2. The statement must be filled out in strict accordance with these regulations. It must show the name of the collection district or port, the exact period for which it is rendered, and the place where and the date when it was actually signed. The indorsement spaces must also be properly filled out.

3. In case no business was transacted, the statement will be rendered on the prescribed blank form, with the report "No Transactions" written across its face.

4. In the schedule are to be reported (1) the certificates brought forward from the previous quarterly statement, and (2) the certificates received at the several custom-houses of the district during the period covered by the statement. They must be accounted for in one or the other of the two parts into which the schedule is divided, namely, "Inspection Certificates Issued" and "Certificates Remaining on Hand," according as they were finally disposed of or not. Those certificates which were actually issued to the master or owner of the vessel named therein, in accordance with Section 4423, Revised Statutes, will be reported in the first part (columns 1 to 7, inclusive), as finally disposed of; and those which were not so issued at the close of business hours on the last day of the quarter will be reported in the second part (columns 8 and 9), to be carried into the next quarterly statement.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Every certificate issued will be reported in columns 1 to 7, inclusive.

5. In the column "Names of Steamers" should be entered the name of the steamer in the exact form in which it is written in the body of the original certificate, which must conform in every respect with the official name as entered in the vessel's marine documents.

The marine documents in force at the date of the inspection are, for the purpose of the name in the inspection certificate, the standard by which the correctness of the official name is to be determined. Should the name entered in the certificate be abbreviated or misspelled, or be otherwise erroneous in form, the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels should be notified of the fact previous to the preparation of the three certified copies, in order that they may make the appropriate correction.

6. In the column "Class of Certificates Granted" should be reported the character of the steamer, according to its employment, as indicated in the form of the certificate granted. The several classes are: Steamers certificated on Forms 2113 and 2113½, "Ocean Passenger" and "Inland Passenger;" on Forms

2114 and 2114½, "Ferry;" on Forms 2115 and 2115½, "Freight," "Towing," "Canal," "Fishing," "Lighter," "Wrecking," &c., as specified in the body of the certificate; and on Form 2116, "Pleasure-Yacht."

There are now no "Tug" and "Yacht" certificates, and steamers heretofore so called must be classed as "Towing," "Pleasure-Yacht," or other, according to the form on which they are certificated.

7. In the column "Gross Tonnage" should be reported the gross tonnage of the steamer as entered in the body of the inspection certificate, which must conform with the official gross tonnage as recorded in the steamer's marine documents.

In the case of undocumented steamers, the estimated tonnage entered in the inspection certificate will be reported, with the abbreviation "Est." preceding the figures, to indicate that the vessel is not documented, and therefore has no official tonnage.

As the net tonnage is determined by making certain deductions from the gross tonnage, it follows that every steamer having an official tonnage must have a gross tonnage.

8. In the column "Net Tonnage" should be reported the net tonnage as entered in the body of the inspection certificate, which must conform with the figures entered in the item "Net Tonnage" in the tonnage space of the steamer's marine documents.

In the case of undocumented steamers, the estimated tonnage entered in the inspection certificate will be reported.

In no case can the net tonnage be less than 50 per cent. of the gross tonnage. (See Department Circular No. 95, August 12, 1882, in *Synopsis of Decisions* for 1882, p. 237.)

The marine documents in force at the time of the inspection are, for the purpose of the gross and net tonnage in the inspection certificate, the standard by which the correctness of the official gross and net tonnage is to be determined. Should the tonnage entered in the certificate be erroneous, the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels should be notified of the fact previous to the preparation of the three certified copies, in order that they may make the proper corrections.

9. In the column "Names of Inspectors" should be reported the names of the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels who signed the certificate.

10. In the column "Date of Receipt of Certificates" should be reported the precise date on which the original certificate was actually received at the custom-house or the sub-port to which it was delivered by the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels.

11. In the column "Date of Issue of Certified Copies" should be reported the date on which the three certified copies required to be given to inspected steamers were actually delivered to the master or owner, in accordance with Section 4423, Revised Statutes. The particular transaction to be reported, it will be observed, is the passing out of the certified copies from the possession of the customs officer issuing the same, not the mere preparation of them for future delivery.

Certificates having been issued, they are finally disposed of, and are not to be again reported in succeeding statements.

CERTIFICATES REMAINING ON HAND.

Every certificate not issued or otherwise not finally disposed of at the close of business hours on the last day of the quarter should be reported in columns 8 and 9.

12. The columns "Names of Steamers" and "Date of Receipt of Certificates" should be filled out in strict accordance with regulations 5 and 10, above.

Each certificate reported as remaining on hand must be accounted for in the succeeding quarterly statements as long as it is not finally disposed of by being regularly issued or by being filed in accordance with regulation 14, below.

13. Certificates should be issued as soon as practicable after the inspection, whether the steamer remains in service or not; but should a certificate be reported as remaining on hand more than once, an

explanation in a foot-note must be made showing the cause of the failure of the officer of customs to issue it in due time.

14. Certificates not issued that have fully expired, or that have become absolutely useless by reason of the vessels being wrecked or other valid cause, may be finally disposed of by filing them with the permanent records of the custom-house, with the facts in the case indorsed thereon. Certificates so disposed of must be reported in columns 1 to 6, inclusive, of the schedule, with a reference-mark in column 7 leading to any explanatory note stating the facts in the case, substantially in the following form: “*Certificate filed, by reason of its expiration, on ———, 188—,” or “†Certificate filed, the vessel having been totally destroyed by fire at ———, on ———, 188—,” &c.

15. Certificates cannot properly be reported in both columns 1 and 8 in the same statement.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

16. No steamer will be permitted to navigate the waters of the United States without the required inspection papers, after due notice shall have been given by the customs officer that such papers are ready for delivery. Certificates should be delivered promptly, whether the steamer remains in service or not.

17. In no case will an officer of customs make alterations or changes in a certificate. Should the name or tonnage of a vessel as entered in the certificate be not in accordance with the vessel's marine documents *in force at the time of the inspection*, the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels should be notified of the fact, in order that they may make the appropriate corrections.

The inspection certificate issued must be for the particular class for which it was inspected, and on the particular form upon which it was granted by the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels. Certificates being valid for one full year from the date of inspection, no changes in the class or character of a steamer can be made except by indorsement by the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels upon the face of the original certificate.

18. Steamers that are documented, or subject to be documented, can have their names changed only by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, such changes to be entered on the current inspection certificates by indorsement made by the Inspectors of Steam-Vessels. In the case of undocumented steamers, the name can be changed by the owners only at the time of making application for the regular annual inspection, the new name to be given in the application and to be entered in the body of the certificate.

19. In the case of unlicensed pleasure yachts—that is, steamers of less than five tons inspected and certificated as pleasure-yachts on Form 2116, but not licensed—the inspector's certificate granted is valid by its terms only while the boat is not used to carry merchandise or passengers for hire, and collectors may accept such certificates as indicating that a boat not exceeding five tons in burden is a pleasure-vessel within the meaning of the statute.” (*Extract from Decision of Commissioner of Navigation, dated October 12, 1885.*)

20. When a statement is returned for correction or explanation, it must be corrected if an error exists; if the existence of an error is not acknowledged a letter of explanation giving the facts in the case should be sent with the returned statement, to enable the Department to reconcile the discrepancy noted.

When a statement or other document is returned for correction, the particular paper returned must be corrected if practicable. Should the preparation of a new paper to be transmitted as a substitute be rendered necessary, the old statement or other document must be sent back with it for comparison with the substitute.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



CIRCULAR.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR THE POSITION OF SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN THE U. S. REVENUE-MARINE.

1888.

Department No. 6.

Revenue-Marine No. 35.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1888.

The following Rules and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of applicants for admission to the United States Revenue-Marine Service as engineers:

1. A candidate for an appointment as second assistant engineer must be not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age; he must be of good moral character and correct habits; he must have worked not less than eighteen months in a machine-shop and have had responsible charge of a steam-engine, or else have served not less than that period in charge or assisting in the care and management of the machinery of a steam-vessel in active service. Upon examination, he must be able to describe and sketch all the different parts of the marine steam-engine and boilers, and explain their uses and mechanical operation, the manner of putting them in action, regulating their movements, and guarding against danger. He must write a fair, legible hand, be well acquainted with arithmetic, simple mensuration, English orthography and composition, also with rudimentary mechanics and its practical applications; he must possess some skill in the use of ordinary hand-tools, and have a fair practical knowledge of the nature of heat and steam, of the general laws in relation to the expansion of steam, of the use of the indicator and interpretation of diagrams, of the chemistry of combustion and corrosion, of the composition of sea-water and use of the salinometer, and of the usual calculations to determine loss by blowing, gain by heater, and water necessary for condensation.

2. No person otherwise qualified under this Circular will be commissioned as an engineer before he has shown his ability to perform duty at sea in a satisfactory manner for a period of at least six months. This service may either antedate or be acquired subsequent to an examination.

3. No person will be originally appointed to a higher grade than second assistant engineer, nor until he shall have passed a physical and professional examination. The physical examination shall precede the professional, and if a candidate be rejected physically he will not be examined further. All professional examinations will be competitive in character, and applicants who pass the minimum standard required in the several subjects will be placed upon the list of persons eligible for appointment, in the order of the excellence of their examinations, respectively. From this list appointments will be made in regular order, as vacancies may occur, until another examination.

4. No person will be designated for examination until he has filed in the Department the necessary certificates showing his proper qualifications under this Circular as to character, habits, and time or times of service, and the ability that has been displayed during such service.

5. Any person producing a false certificate of age, time of service, or character, or making a false statement to a board of examination, will be dropped immediately.

6. Any person who, subsequent to his examination, may become disqualified from moral considerations will not be appointed.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

1888.

Department No. 7.

Division of Public Moneys.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1888.

To Collectors and Surveyors of Customs, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Receivers of Public Moneys for Lands, Marshals, Clerks of Courts, and all other Officers or Agents of the United States engaged in collecting, depositing, or transmitting Public Moneys:

The following regulations, based upon specific provisions of existing laws, for the violation of which penalties of a severe character are provided, are hereby prescribed, and a strict compliance therewith enjoined:

COLLECTIONS.

Collectors and Surveyors of Customs, Collectors of Internal Revenue, and Receivers of Public Moneys, living in the same city or town with an Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary, must deposit their receipts at the close of each day. Officers at such a distance from a depository that daily deposits are impracticable, must forward their receipts as often as they amount to one thousand dollars, and at the end of each month without regard to the amount then accumulated.

All collections must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, except moneys received by Collectors of Internal Revenue from sales under Section 3460, Revised Statutes of the United States, or from offers of compromises *when received prior to the acceptance of the offer*, which must be deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury as heretofore.

District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts who receive public moneys accruing to the United States from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, fees, costs (including *costs* in criminal suits for violations of the postal laws), forfeitures of recognizances, debts due the United States, interest on such debts, sales of public property, or from any other sources, will deposit the same in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs, except moneys accruing from customs (including navigation) and internal-revenue cases, which should be paid to the Collector or Surveyor of Customs or Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the case arose, and moneys accruing from *civil* post-office suits, and *fines* in criminal cases for violation of the postal laws, which should be deposited to the Treasurer's credit *for the use of the Post-Office Department*.

The Department encourages the practice of a Deputy Collector or Agent depositing directly with a depository in the name of his principal, believing that greater economy and dispatch will thereby be attained. In such cases the depositor will take certificates of deposit in the name of the Collector or other officer whose agent he is, or for whom he is acting, to whom the certificates should be forwarded for disposition as hereinafter provided.

DISBURSING FUNDS.

All moneys advanced from the Treasury to any officer or agent of the Government for disbursement, or coming into his hands, must be deposited to his official credit as such disbursing officer or agent, and drawn upon only in his official capacity.

Deposits of such moneys may be made with the Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, or any Designated Depository of the United States, if specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose under the provisions of Section 3620, Revised Statutes of the United States, and not otherwise. In case no such special authority has been given to a convenient depository, application should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for such authorization.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Hereafter the originals of all certificates of deposit for the deposit of any and all public moneys of every character and description, except as stated in the next succeeding paragraph, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury immediately upon their receipt by the depositors, who, before transmitting them, should see that their amounts correspond with the amounts actually deposited by them.

EXCEPTIONS.

Those issued to Disbursing Officers for disbursing funds deposited to their official credit, subject to the payment of their checks, and more properly called Disbursing Officers' Receipts, should be retained in their own possession; those issued for the transfer of funds from one Government depository to another, and on account of silver coin, or the 5 per cent. National-Bank Redemption Fund, should be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States; and those issued for moneys deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for use of the Post-Office Department should be forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts given to District Attorneys, Marshals, or Clerks for moneys paid by them to Collectors and Surveyors of Customs, should be sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and similar receipts from Collectors of Internal Revenue should be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Receipts given to an officer for deposits of his disbursing funds to his own credit should be retained by him for his own security as above stated.

Reference is hereby made to Department's Circulars of April 3, 1879, relative to the transportation of public moneys by express; August 24, 1876, relative to disbursing funds; November 28, 1879, and June 2, 1882, relative to offers of compromise, and January 21, 1874, concerning the issue and disposition of certificates. Also, to Sections 3216, 3218, 3617, 3620, 3621, 3625, and 5481 to 5505, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This Circular supersedes circular regulations for the deposit of public moneys dated January 3, 1876.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

ENLISTMENT OF SURFMEN IN THE U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

1888.

Department No. 8.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. M.-H. S.,

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1888.

To Medical Officers and Acting Assistant Surgeons:

By request of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, you are informed that hereafter all applicants for original enlistment as surfmen in the Life-Saving Service must be physically sound, and in making the medical examinations the candidate must be rejected if physical defects are found of sufficient importance to warrant noting them on the certificate.

The provisions of this Circular do not apply to surfmen applying for re-enlistment, in which case you will be governed by the regulations heretofore issued.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

APPROVED :

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.



CIRCULAR.

DISCONTINUANCE OF QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS OF EXTERNALLY-FIRED BOILERS.

1888.

Department No. 9.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Washington, D. C., January 16, 1888.

The attention of Officers of the Steamboat-Inspection Service in the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Supervising Inspection Districts is called to the letter below from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, which explains itself; and the officers interested will govern themselves accordingly.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1888.

SIR: In view of the recommendation on page 5 of the annual report from your office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, you are hereby authorized to direct the Supervising and Local Inspectors of Steam-Vessels in the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts to discontinue hereafter the quarterly examinations of externally-fired boilers, required by the sixth paragraph of Department Circular No. 27, dated February 20, 1885, and said paragraph of the circular referred to is hereby rescinded.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

JAMES A. DUMONT, Esq.,

Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-Vessels.

C I R C U L A R .

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.
Department No. 10.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 14, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain red pasteboard strips, imported in packs by Chinese as cards for playing games, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 478) for "playing cards," notwithstanding the fact that no printing or writing appears on such cards. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, January 9, 1888.)

2. Old silver-ware, consisting of forks, spoons, ladles, and cups, which were imported for the purpose of being broken up and remanufactured, may, upon the request of the applicant, be so broken up, in the presence of a customs officer, while the same is in the custody of the Government, and upon being broken up and rendered unfit for use may be admitted to free entry as bullion. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 11, 1888.)

3. Prismatic compasses, composed of glass and metal, are not "philosophical apparatus and instruments" within the meaning of T. I., 475, but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem (inasmuch as they are not specially provided for), under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, January 13, 1888.)

4. Horses imported into the United States for the purpose of being trained cannot be exempted from duty, either upon the importer giving bond for their exportation or otherwise. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, January 14, 1888.)

5. An epidemic having occurred among hogs in portions of Denmark and Sweden, the landing of any hog products from those countries is prohibited until further orders. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 14, 1888.)

6. Cashmere and other dress goods, composed wholly of wool with the exception of a small percentage of cotton—say, from 1½ per cent. to 5½ per cent.—which are commercially known as all-wool fabrics, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 365) which imposes that rate of duty on fabrics of this character when composed wholly of wool, or where cotton or other material is introduced for the purpose of changing their classification. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 14, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,
Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

VALUES OF CHINESE TAEELS.

1888.
Department No. 11.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 16, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The Department, by its decision of October 16, 1886, by the advice of the Director of the Mint, prescribed that the Shanghai tael should be taken at the value of \$1.1094 for custom-house purposes. It has, however, been claimed that such valuation is excessive at the present time, and the matter was again referred to the Director of the Mint for investigation, who reports, under date of the 12th instant, that the value of the haikwan, or customs tael of China, based on the same price of silver that was used in estimating the values of foreign silver coins proclaimed in the Circular of January 1, 1888, is \$1.1505 and that the values of the local taels of the various Chinese ports, based on the same valuation of silver, are as follows:

Amoy	\$1. 0459
Canton	1. 0354
Che Foo.....	1. 1020
Chin Kiang.. ..	1. 1039
Foo-Chow.....	1. 1340
Hankow.....	1. 0579
Ki kiang.....	1. 0822
New Chwang.....	1. 0604
Ning-Po.....	1. 0866
Shanghai.....	1. 0328
Swatow.....	1. 0459
Tien-tsin.....	1. 0957

These values should be adopted by customs officers for the respective taels mentioned in all cases of liquidation of entries and importations made after the date of these instructions.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN THE ACCOUNTS OF COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

[CIRCULAR OF FEBRUARY 24, 1872, REVISED.]

1888.

Department No. 12.

Treasury Department,

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 18, 1888.

Taxes erroneously or illegally assessed, or uncollectible, are abated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. But there is a class of erroneous charges against Collectors of Internal Revenue that are matters of account, and are not subjects of abatement. Of this class are the following: Where sales of stamps have been entered on Form 58, or where an entry has been made upon Form 58 of a tax collected on predecessor's lists, or an entry on Form 58 of a compromise penalty awaiting award and deposited to the credit of the Secretary. Also, cases of error in footing lists, or where by a mere clerical error the same tax has been twice entered, and a duplicate receipt given. In these cases, and others of like nature, where there is no tax to be abated, the Collector should claim the error in his quarterly account, Form 79, and it will be considered and passed upon by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury. Proof will be required to the following effect:

First. Where the amount received for sales of stamps was erroneously reported by the Collector on Form 58: A full copy of Form 58, and a copy of the recapitulation on Form 23, where the footing of said Form 58 was entered. An affidavit of the Collector that he has personally carefully compared said copy of Form 58 with the original, and finds it full, true, and correct; and that he has personally compared said recapitulation from Form 23 with the original, and finds it true and correct; and that the said amount from the sale of stamps was included in the said footings, and receipted for by the Collector on Form 23½, with an additional statement that the said stamps were charged to him in the adjustment of his revenue quarterly account (from Form 68, 90, 103, 76, or 222), that the said duplicate charge has not been abated or remitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or corrected by the Fifth Auditor.

Second. Where the original assessment was receipted for to the Collector by a predecessor in office, and afterwards the same tax erroneously entered by the successor on Form 58, and thus charged a second time: An extract from the original list, stating the line, page, footings, and list. A copy on Form 58 in full where the tax was reported by the Collector and a copy of the recapitulation on Form 23 where the footing of said Form 58 was entered. An affidavit of the Collector that he has personally compared the said extracts, the said copy of Form 58 and the said copy of the recapitulation from Form 23½, with the originals, and finds them true and correct; that the said tax in each case was included in the footings; that the said tax upon each list was identical; and that it was twice receipted for on Form 23½, once by A. B., the predecessor in office, and once by C. D., the successor, with the additional statement that the said item of predecessor's lists has been charged to the claimant, or the money collected by the claimant

credited to the predecessor; that the item of double charge has never been abated or remitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or corrected by the Fifth Auditor; and that the said tax either in part or in whole has been once paid by the tax-payer. If the transaction occurred under the present regulations, in regard to transferring lists, procure the affidavit of the Collector who receipted for the original assessment, that the item was in the lists he delivered, and was receipted for and charged to said C. D., the claimant, as part of predecessor's uncollected lists. If it occurred under former regulations, the affidavit of the claimant should set forth where he has returned the amount of said item on Form 51, as tax collected on his predecessor's lists.

Third. Where penalties were deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury to await an award, and erroneously reported on Form 58: Evidence in relation to the entries on Forms 58, 23, and 23½, similar to that described in the foregoing-named cases. The affidavit of the Collector should further show the case from whence the money was received, the amount, and the date and place of deposit to the credit of the Secretary; that the said penalty on Form 58 was identical with said penalty so deposited; that the said penalty and no part of it has been but once paid by the tax-payer; that the said erroneous charge has never been abated or remitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or corrected by the Fifth Auditor. If the award has been made in the case by the Secretary, the affidavit of the Collector should contain a statement, showing that the moiety belonging to the United States has been duly entered upon the proper list, naming the list, and receipted for by the Collector on Form 23½.

Fourth. In cases where there was a mistake in footing, or a duplicate entry and a duplicate receipt given, where the same is merely a clerical error, extracts from the footings, the list, and a statement of all the facts fully set forth and duly proven by the affidavits of the Collector, Deputy Collector, or other parties having knowledge of the facts, similar to the above-described cases, will be necessary.

In the foregoing it is not intended to mention specifically all cases that have occurred, or may occur, but only to indicate to Collectors the method, nature, character, and amount of evidence necessary to place on file to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to correct an error in account in cases where the originals are not all on file in the Treasury Department. Each case may have something peculiar to itself. The statement in every case should show the exact facts, in every particular, in full, as they occurred and appear from the records; and in all cases the best evidence should be furnished that the nature of the case will admit, and it must be conclusive before the correction will be made.

Blanks under this Circular will be furnished upon application.

ANTH. EICKHOFF,

Auditor.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR N^o. 315.

SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS FOR THE SPECIAL-TAX YEAR ENDING
APRIL 30, 1889.

1888.

Department No. 13.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., January 23, 1888.

Immediately on receipt of this Circular, Collectors will make out and transmit to this Office requisitions on Form 100 (Revised August 17, 1886), for special-tax stamps for the special-tax year commencing May 1, 1888, and ending April 30, 1889.

These stamps will be denominated "Series 1888," and requisitions therefor should have *this denomination distinctly indorsed thereon*.

Collectors, in ordering special-tax stamps, should base their estimate of the quantity they will need upon the *number of each kind issued by them during the first three months of the current year*, but in no case should less than *one book* of any denomination be ordered.

Collectors will insert, with red ink, in the left-hand column of Form 100 (Revised), on which requisition is made, directly opposite the number of stamps of each kind ordered, the number of whole books of such stamps. "Series 1887," in their hands on the day the requisition is forwarded to this Office.

It is expected that all stamps for the coming year will be transmitted from this Office on or before April 1, 1888, and they will be received by Collectors in due course of mail thereafter.

Collectors will not issue special-tax stamps for the *special-tax* year ending April 30, 1889, *until Form 11, properly filled out, and the money for stamps have been received, and the stamps must be issued in consecutive order, the dates upon the stubs so indicating*.

On April 30, 1888, Collectors will return to this Office all special-tax stamps of the Series of 1887 (R), and all coupons and stubs of such stamps remaining in their hands, reporting them "in transitu," on Form 68, for April, and until the Commissioner's receipt has been received therefor.

When special taxes are collected for other than the current year, the Collector will issue stamps of Series T, writing across the face thereof, and also across the stubs, in red ink, "Issued ———, 188—, for the last ——— months of the special-tax year ended April 30, 188—," signing the same in his official capacity.

JOS. S. MILLER,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 14.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest :

1. Oil of geranium, being an essential oil which is not specially enumerated in the tariff acts, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 92) for "all preparations known as essential oils, * * * not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 16, 1888.)

2. Certain wire coverings for bottles, made of iron wire so doubled and irregularly twisted together as to cover the bottle and hold the cork in its place, are held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed in Schedule C (T. I., 182) for "iron or steel wire nettings, made in meshes of any form"—that is to say, at a certain rate according to the size of the wire, and in addition to such rate 2 cents per pound. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 17, 1888.)

3. Certain mechanical trumpeters, consisting of figures about four feet high, representing and dressed in the uniforms of trumpeters of the "First City Troop," which, by means of clockwork, are capable of sounding eight cavalry calls, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 425) for "toys." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, January 17, 1888.)

4. Steel bars which have been bent at right angles so as to constitute the article commercially known as "steel angles," are held to be dutiable at the rate of 1½ cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 178) for "steel * * * angles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, January 18, 1888.)

5. An article called "Revalenta Arabica," and known as "Du Barry's Delicious Revalenta Arabica Food for Invalids and Infants," put up in tin cans with wrappers on the outside of each, and recommended to the public as efficacious in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, kidney diseases, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, &c., is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 18, 1888.)

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1888.
Department No. 15.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 26, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

By authority of Section 2494 of the Revised Statutes, and in pursuance of the approval and recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notice that he has officially determined that the importation of neat-cattle from Great Britain and Ireland, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States. The operation of the first clause of Section 2494 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the importation of neat-cattle into the United States, is therefore suspended as to Great Britain and Ireland, upon the following conditions:

1. Cattle imported from either of the foregoing countries shall be accompanied by a certificate from the local authority of the district in which said cattle have been for one year next preceding date of shipment, stating that no pleuro-pneumonia had existed in said district for the past year.

Also, by an affidavit from the owner of the cattle from whom the importer had purchased them, stating that said cattle have been in the district where purchased for one year next preceding date of sale; that no pleuro-pneumonia has existed among them or among any cattle with which they have come in contact for one year last past, and that no inoculation has been practiced among said cattle for the past two years.

Also, by an affidavit from the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that the cattle have been shipped in clean and disinfected cars direct from the farm where purchased; have not passed through any district infected with pleuro-pneumonia except on cars without unloading, and have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of said disease.

2. The foregoing certificate and affidavits, together with the permit from the Commissioner of Agriculture required by the Department Circular of August 25, 1884, must accompany said cattle and be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, to allow them to be landed in the United States.

3. All cattle imported under the provisions of this order will be subject to a quarantine of ninety days, counting from the date of arrival at the quarantine station, and the foregoing certificate, affidavits, and permit will be delivered by the Collector of Customs to the superintendent of the quarantine station on transferring the cattle to his custody.

All the existing orders of the Department will remain in force under the present provisions, except as herein modified.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE ARRIVING BY PARCEL-POST FROM BARBADOES AND THE BAHAMAS.

1888.

Department No. 16.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

The provisions of Department's Circular of October 3, 1887 (No. 108), containing regulations for collecting duties on merchandise arriving by parcel-post from Jamaica, are hereby extended to similar merchandise arriving by parcel-post from Barbadoes, this Department having been informed by the Postmaster-General on the 25th instant that a Postal Convention was some time since concluded with said Island, which Convention contains similar provisions to those cited in Department's Circular aforesaid.

This Convention is now in force, and merchandise arriving by parcel-post from said country will be treated in the manner prescribed in said Circular.

The Postmaster-General has also notified the Department that a Postal Convention has been concluded with the Bahamas identical in its provisions with that now in force with Barbadoes, and that the same will take effect on the first day of February next.

These instructions will, therefore, be extended to merchandise arriving by parcel-post from the Bahamas on and after the last-mentioned date.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

ENTRY OF BONDED MERCHANDISE RECEIVED UNDER IMMEDIATE-
TRANSPORTATION ACT.

1888.

Department No. 17.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 28, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

Articles 774 and 775 of the Regulations of 1884 are hereby amended as follows:

Insert in Article 774, at the end of the eighth paragraph, a new paragraph as follows:

“Upon receipt of the transportation papers and a portion of the merchandise covered thereby, a sworn entry may be made for warehouse or consumption, as in the original importation on first arrival.”

Article 775. Strike out the first three paragraphs, so that the article will commence with the present fourth paragraph, “The proceedings on entry,” &c.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.

1888.
Department No. 18.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The attention of Collectors of Customs is invited to the provisions of the Act approved February 28, 1887, entitled "An act relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season," and requiring that the following sentence be embodied in licenses of vessels, viz:

"This license does not grant the right to fish for mackerel, other than for what is known as Spanish mackerel, between the first day of March, and the first day of June, inclusive, of this year."

On and after the first day of March next, the words will be inserted by Customs Officers, so far as practicable by the pen, or by the pasting of a printed slip, in the appropriate space in fishing licenses already granted, and also in any license issued hereafter, before the receipt of blanks conforming to the requirements of the statute.

Such printed slips and blanks will be furnished on requisition made in the usual manner.

These instructions do not apply to marine documents on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States.

C. B. MORTON,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

TONNAGE DUES ON VESSELS FROM GERMANY.

1888.
Department No. 19.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The attention of Officers of the Customs is invited to the appended proclamation by the President, dated the 26th ultimo, declaring that vessels may be entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Empire of Germany, without the payment of tonnage dues at the rate of 6 cents per ton, under Section 11 of the Act of June 19, 1886.

Vessels arriving from any of said ports will hereafter be admitted to entry without the payment of said dues, unless the vessel shall belong to a foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues imposed on American vessels or the duties on their cargoes exceed (1) those imposed on its own vessels or their cargoes, or exceed (2) those imposed on the vessels of Germany or their cargoes.

Certified statements may be forwarded for a refund of the dues on tonnage aforesaid, paid on the entry from German ports, of vessels exempted from the tax, and which were entered at any port of the United States on or since the 26th ultimo.

The proclamation does not apply to vessels which entered before that date, and the dues on such vessels were lawfully levied, and will be retained.

You are requested to notify this Office of any tonnage tax, or other equivalent tax or taxes, which may be imposed hereafter on vessels of the United States in any port of the German Empire, and you will exercise care to levy tonnage dues on all vessels from said ports of any foreign country which discriminates in its own ports against vessels of the United States or their cargoes in favor of its own vessels or of the vessels of Germany.

Information has been received showing that vessels belonging to Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Portugal arriving in the United States directly from the ports of the German Empire may be admitted under the proclamation without the payment of the dues therein mentioned.

C. B. MORTON,
Commissioner of Navigation.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to me by the Government of the Empire of Germany that no tonnage or light-house dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever, are imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the Empire of Germany, either by the Imperial Government or by the Governments of the German maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America, and their cargoes, are not required, in German ports, to pay any fee or due of any kind, or nature, or any import due higher or other than is payable by German vessels or their cargoes:

Now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 11 of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes," approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this my Proclamation shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by said section of said act) upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Empire of Germany.

Provided, That there shall be excluded from the benefits of the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues or duties imposed on the vessels of such foreign country, or their cargoes, or of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of Germany or the cargoes of such vessels.

And the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed shall continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued in the said ports of the Empire of Germany, and no longer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

C I R C U L A R.

RATE OF DRAWBACK ON DRIED REFINED SUGAR.

1888.

Department No. 20.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., February 3, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The rate of drawback provisionally established by the Circular of September 28, 1886 (Synopsis 7780), on all refined loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated, and powdered sugar, stove-dried or dried by other equally effective process, viz., two and sixty-hundredths ($2\frac{60}{100}$) cents per pound, less the legal retention of 1 per cent., is hereby declared to be permanent.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
L E A V E S O F A B S E N C E.

1888.
Department No. 21.
Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1888.

Leaves of absence will be granted on proper occasion to any clerk or employé, whose conduct and services have been satisfactory, for such portion of thirty days as may remain after deducting all the days of his absence (excluding legal holidays and days when the Department is closed), whether for sickness or otherwise, since the first of January in each year. Clerks and employés entering the service after the beginning of the calendar year will be allowed pro rata leave of absence; and when any portion of the regular annual leave is not for any reason taken or granted during the calendar year, it cannot be granted in a subsequent year; nor will leave be granted to be used in one year and charged to a subsequent year. Absence from the Department in excess of the number of days allowed as above, whether from sickness or by other excuse, shall be without pay except when otherwise ordered by the Secretary.

On the first day of each month each Head of Bureau in the Department, and each Chief of Division in the Secretary's office, will report to the Secretary all absences from his bureau or division during the preceding month. They will also recommend the granting of leaves of absence in such order as to interfere as little as possible with the performance of the duties of their bureaus or divisions, in no case permitting over 20 per cent. of their force to be absent at one time.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 22.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. It is held that the provisions in the free-list (T. I., 636) and in Schedule A (T. I., 94) for "bulbs, and bulbous roots" apply more particularly to those which are medicinal in their nature, and that bulbs and bulbous roots of flowering plants, not medicinal, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent., under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 105) for "bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to August Rolker & Sons, New York, January 23, 1888.)

2. Dried flowers and grasses which have been bleached by the use of chloride of lime are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 94) for "all * * * flowers * * * which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 25, 1888.)

3. Certain so-called "waste rubber," which upon investigation is found to consist of strips and pieces of old rubber boots and shoes, which have been torn apart so as to destroy their identity, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 454) for "articles composed of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, January 25, 1888.)

4. Straw pulp, for paper-makers' use, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 393) for "pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use," such straw pulp not being the pulp of the "Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses" which is specified in the free-list (T. I., 691). (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, January 28, 1888.)

5. Certain earthenware crucibles manufactured of white clay are held to be dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule B (T. I., 127) for "all other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, or edged, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, January 28, 1888.)

6. Brown sandstone which has been hewn or cut straight, but not smooth, the stones being squared on the sides and faces which are parallel, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 487) for "stone * * * hewn, dressed, or polished." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, January 30, 1888.)

7. No allowance for freshness, moisture, or dampness can be made on imported cigars unless the dampness is in the nature of a damage, and upon application being made for an allowance of damage in the manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the Department. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Baltimore, February 2, 1888.)

8. Oil of mace (not the oil of mace of commerce, but the essential oil of nutmegs), oil of eucalyptus, oil of geranium, and oil of patchouly, which were returned by the experts of the customs as essential oils, and which are not enumerated by name in the tariff acts, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 92) for "all preparations known as essential oils * * * by whatever name known," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 2, 1888.)

9. Certain gelatine sheets, claimed by the importer to consist of paper and gelatine, but which upon investigation were found to be thin transparent sheets made wholly of gelatine, and containing neither paper nor cellulose, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 3) for "gelatine, and all similar preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 4, 1888.)

10. Canceled foreign stamps imported through the mails under the Postal Union Conventions are not subject to seizure as illegal importations, inasmuch as they are considered to be printed matter within the meaning of that term as used in the said conventions; and such merchandise may, upon importation, be delivered to the owner or importer upon the payment of the proper duties. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Albany, February 4, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1888.

Department No. 23.

Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D. C., February 7, 1888.**To Heads of Bureaus, Treasury Department,**and Chiefs of Divisions, Secretary's Office:*

Hereafter all official communications, of whatever kind or character, having relation to the *personnel* of the public service under the supervision or control of the Treasury Department, after having been received or formulated in your office or division and duly recorded, shall be sent directly to the Division of Appointments, Secretary's Office.

The Division of Appointments is hereby directed, so far as relates to the *personnel* of the public service under the direction and control of the Treasury Department,

- (1) To take custody of all official matter pertaining to its officers, clerks, and employés.
- (2) To examine and prepare for presentation all applications and recommendations for entrance in it.
- (3) To prepare all papers necessary for the nomination, appointment, commissioning, promotion, suspension, or removal of its officers, clerks, and employés.
- (4) To examine and investigate all complaints and charges made against its officers, clerks, and employés.
- (5) To prepare all reports or statements called for by Congress or required by law to be laid before it.
- (6) To examine and verify all estimates, pay-rolls, vouchers, or receipts relating to the compensation of the force.
- (7) To record and account all expenditures payable from the appropriation for Expenses of Collecting the Revenue from Customs.
- (8) To write, record, and account all leaves of absence authorized by the Department.
- (9) To examine and prepare for the action of the Department all certificates presented for allowance of pay while absent on account of sickness in excess of absence authorized.

The Division of Appointments is also directed:

- (1) To prepare letters of authorization for all incidental expenses payable from the appropriation for Expenses of Collecting the Revenue from Customs, and to record and keep an account of the same.
- (2) To prepare letters of authorization involving expenditures payable from the appropriation for Pay of Assistant Custodians and Janitors, and to record and keep an account of the same.

The withdrawal of papers from the Division of Appointments, except upon an approved written request, is strictly prohibited.

In all cases where references are made for direction or recommendation as to action, the order or advice must be written in permanent form directly upon the paper to be acted upon.

The Division of Appointments shall, in all cases where recommendation or authority is directed to be obtained, before action is taken, immediately refer the matter to the designated office or officer having supervision of the same, the papers to be returned to the Division of Appointments at the earliest practicable moment.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 24.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. It is held that fans imported from Japan, and which are exported from the United States in substantially the same condition as imported, excepting that there have been printed upon the paper portion of each fan the name and address of some business establishment for advertising purposes, are not entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on importation. (Letter to the Japanese Fan Company, New York, February 6, 1888.)

2. Certain so-called "coverings" for jewelers' scales, which consist of the platforms or stands for the scales, constructed with drawers to contain the scales, beam, shafts, and weights for portable convenience, and which are made of fine polished wood and brass, and are a necessary part of such scales and cannot be put to use without them, are held to be indispensable portions of the scales, and to be dutiable as part and parcel thereof, and not to be exempt from duty under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, as "charges" or "coverings." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 6, 1888.)

3. So-called "dram-bottles," which are manufactured of glass, metal, and leather, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, either as manufactures in part of metal or in part of glass, under the provisions in Schedule B (T. L., 143) or Schedule C (T. L., 216). (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 8, 1888.)

4. Flat metal boxes, with covers decorated with various colored pictures, which are commercially known as tobacco-boxes, and sold and used as receptacles for either smoking or chewing tobacco, but more generally for the latter, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. L., 390) for "fancy boxes," or under Schedule N (T. L., 410) for "pocket-books, shell boxes, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed and by whatever name known," and not under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 476) for "smokers' articles." (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, February 8, 1888.)

5. A fabric which is reported by the appraiser to consist of a gauze composed entirely of silk, and which is designed for use in the manufacture of various articles of wearing-apparel, mostly for neck-wear, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule L (T. L., 383) for "merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value," and not under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 448) for "hat materials," as claimed by the importers. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 8, 1888.)

6. Certain so-called "herring-bone trimmings," which are manufactured of cotton, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 325) for "trimmings." (Letter to U. S. General Appraiser at Baltimore, February 9, 1888.)

7. Mexican "subsidy certificates," which are issued by the Mexican Government in part payment of certain subsidies granted to railway companies, and are made receivable for their face value in payment of duties at the Mexican custom-houses, are held to be exempt from duty upon importation into the United States. (Letter to Collector of Customs at El Paso, February 9, 1888.)

8. An importation which consisted of a mixture of hog's hair and bristles in equal parts, the hair not being curled and being fit for use as bristles, was held to be liable to duty at the rate of 15 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 402) for "bristles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 10, 1888.)

9. A substance called "charcoal," but which the experts of the customs report to be not the charcoal of commerce, but to be a preparation thereof, capable of sustaining a long, slow combustion, for use in heating the vessels in which incense is burned, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, as an "unenumerated manufactured article." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 11, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 25.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain coal which, upon chemical analysis, was found to be semi-anthracite, and of a species commercially known in the United States as "hard bituminous," was held to be dutiable at the rate of 75 cents per ton, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 417) for "bituminous coal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Galveston, February 14, 1888.)

2. Essence grasse and essence girofle, which are in fact distilled oils, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Schedule A (T. L., 92); essence terebinthine is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the same schedule (T. L., 86), as spirits of turpentine, and essence lavende grasse and essence lavende as free of duty, under the provisions in the free-list (T. L., 560 and 573) for "aspic or spike lavender" and "lavender," respectively. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, February 14, 1888.)

3. Lime-glass tubes, the ends of which have been squared by means of a grinding-wheel, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule B (T. L., 135) for "articles of glass, cut." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, February 14, 1888.)

4. Certain medicinal spirits known as "Ernst L'Art's Pepsin Bitters," of which alcohol is a component part, are held to be dutiable at the rate of \$2 per proof gallon, under the provision in Schedule H (T. L., 313) for "bitters containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, February 14, 1888.)

5. Certain woolen dress-fabrics known as "wool croisé or shooda," which bear no resemblance to the fabrics known as "wool cloth" or "ladies' cloth," are held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed in Schedule K (T. L., 365) for "women's and children's dress-goods. * * * and goods of like description." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, February 16, 1888.)

6. An application for permission to store articles entered for exportation with benefit of drawback in customs bonded warehouses was refused by the Department, inasmuch as there is no authority found in either customs or internal-revenue laws whereby such application could be granted. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New Orleans, February 16, 1888.)

7. On the exportation of stair-pads manufactured by Kirk & Hinds, of North Troy, Vt., wholly of imported material, a drawback will be allowed at the rate of \$1.82 per gross, less the legal retention of 10

per cent. No drawback can be allowed on the imported paper used in the manufacture of carpet-lining made by the same firm, inasmuch as the thread used in making up such lining is manufactured in the United States. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., February 18, 1888.)

8. Brush-bags manufactured of jute, embroidered with worsted yarn, which are suspended by ornamental metal frames, the frames constituting 45 per cent. of the total value of the material, are held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed by Schedule K (T. I., 363) for manufactures in part of worsted, it being understood that such rate is the highest rate to which such merchandise is liable under existing statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, February 18, 1888.)

9. It is held that, for the purpose of making allowance for damage on merchandise imported into the United States under the immediate-transportation act, the unloading of the merchandise from the cars should be considered as the date of the landing of the merchandise within the scope of Section 2927 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, February 18, 1888.)

10. So-called "paper reliefs," which consist of white paper tablets on which leaves, prints, &c., have been stamped or embossed in relief, which are intended as designs for the use of artists, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 388) for manufactures of paper. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, February 18, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

CHANGES IN BLANK CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

1888.

Department No. 26.

Division of S., P., & B.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels, at its last annual meeting, having made changes in the forms of "Certificates of Inspection of Steam-Vessels" (Nos. 2113, 2113½, 2114, 2114½, 2115, 2115½, 2116, and 2177), Collectors and other Chief Officers of the Customs are requested to include in their next semi-annual requisition for blank forms, to be made April 1, a sufficient supply of each of the above forms as shall make unnecessary the future use of all previous editions.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 27.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Fire-screens, so called, which consist of fenders constructed of brass wire, lacquered, woven in open-work style, so as to hinder radiation as little as possible and at the same time prevent injury from live coals or burning brands, and which are commercially known and designated as "five-fold brass fenders," are not the "screens" which are specified in Schedule K (T. I., 378), but are held to be dutiable, inasmuch as they are not otherwise provided for, at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., February 20, 1888.)

2. Certain fancy cigar-boxes, imported containing cigars, which boxes are inlaid with strips of different-colored woods and have metal hinges and fastenings, and also have the brand of the cigars burnt in on the top, are held to be coverings which are not designed for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of the cigars, and to be exempt from duty under the provision in Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Portland, Oreg., February 21, 1888.)

3. Pieces of bored steel wire, intended for use in the manufacture of hypodermic syringes, each wire being about 3 feet in length and in diameter about the size of an ordinary knitting-needle, are not the "wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes" as specified in Schedule C (T. I., 170), but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the further provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * steel." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 21, 1888.)

4. Wet wood pulp, although it has not passed through the so-called drying process, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 393) for "pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use." This decision reaffirms Synopsis 6525 and Synopsis 7087. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., February 23, 1888.)

5. A lapidary's machine imported by an institution of learning was held by the Department to be liable to duty, inasmuch as it was not comprised within the clause in the free-list (T. I., 759) for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations * * * specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for * * * educational * * * purposes," &c. (Letter to Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., New York, February 24, 1888.)

6. Articles intended for use as ornaments for Christmas trees, consisting of metal threads woven into a cotton cord which is cut into lengths of about 3 feet, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 425) for "toys." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, February 4, 1888.)

7. Certain so-called "black taggers' iron," which upon careful test was found to consist of thin sheets of steel, not iron, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem (it costing less than 4 cents per pound), under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 177) for "steel * * * sheets of all gauges and widths." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., February 25, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 28.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. It is held by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Beard against Porter *et al.*, recently decided, that the reliquidation of an entry and the exaction of additional duties, made in pursuance thereof, which occurred more than one year after the date of the liquidation of the entry, were erroneous, in view of Section 21 of the Act of June 22, 1874 (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 18, p. 186), which prescribes that "the settlement of duties shall, after the expiration of one year from the time of entry, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of protest by the owner, * * * be final and conclusive upon all parties." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, February 27, 1888.)

2. Consular invoices are not required on the entry of merchandise which simply arrives in the United States for the purpose of exportation, and which is not examined and appraised by the appraising officers of the customs. (Letter to the Secretary of State, February 27, 1888.)

3. Certain Italian wines, designated as "Nebbiolo" and "Barolo," which were classified as sparkling wines, were claimed by the importers to be still wines, and upon examination it was found that the claim of the importers was correct, the wines, while exhibiting the presence of some carbonic-acid gas, not containing a sufficient quantity thereof to necessitate the bottling and corking similar to that used for champagne and other sparkling wines, which were the features particularly adverted to in Decision 2367. The wines in question are put up, corked, and sealed in the same manner as bottled still wines, and exhibit no special precautions such as are generally necessarily resorted to in case of admittedly sparkling wines to prevent the driving out of the cork by the presence of carbonic-acid gas; and it was therefore held that they are dutiable at the rate of \$1.60 per case of one dozen so-called quart bottles, under the provision in Schedule H (T. L. 308) for "still wines, in * * * bottles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 27, 1888.)

4. Certain articles which were classified as hair-pencils, but which upon investigation were found to consist of brushes composed of camels' hair with wooden and iron handles, which are used by surgeons as swabs for the topical application of certain remedial agents, principally in cases of throat disease, and which are commercially known as "throat-brushes," are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 404) for "brushes of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 28, 1888.)

5. Cotton damask doylies which are imported in a condition ready and fit for use, the same being complete and separate articles, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the

provision in Schedule I (T. I., 324) for "manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for," this decision following the rule prescribed by Decision 8600. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 28, 1888.)

6. The Department, by the advice of the U. S. Attorney-General, has acquiesced in the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of *Ballin et al.* against Hedden, which held that table-covers manufactured of cotton and jute, respectively, with an insignificant quantity of metal contained therein, the cotton and jute, respectively, being the components of chief value, are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the respective provisions of Schedules I (T. I., 324) and J (T. I., 334) for "manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for" and "manufactures of * * * jute, * * * not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, February 29, 1888.)

7. Decision 8489, of October 21, 1887, concerning the classification under the existing tariff act of charcoal-iron bar-ends, has been reconsidered, and, by the advice of the U. S. Attorney-General, it has been held that, as such bar-ends have not been in actual use within the meaning of that term as contained in Schedule C (T. I., 145), they are dutiable at the rate of \$22 per ton, under the further provision in said schedule, T. I., 148. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 1, 1888.)

8. Traveling or carriage rugs, manufactured of wool and worsted, which are used for many purposes, such as carriage and sleigh robes, as wrappings on railway-cars, as traveling robes or blankets, as coverings for sofas, &c., are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 378) for mats and rugs "not exclusively of vegetable material." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 2, 1888.)

9. Paintings and frames are separate and distinct commodities, and where the frames were advanced upon appraisement more than 10 per cent., but without advancing the dutiable value of the paintings and frames to that extent, it was held that the frames were liable to the additional duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem prescribed by Section 2900 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 2, 1888.)

10. A substance called "purree," which the importers claim to be an acid, but which upon investigation was found to be composed of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and organic coloring matter, and to be intended exclusively for use as a color, was held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 87) for "colors and paints, * * * whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 3, 1888.)

11. Certain so-called "moor salt," claimed by the importers to be a natural product, and which upon investigation was found to consist of an impure sulphate of iron, containing some sand and iron rust, was held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 92) for "all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 3, 1888.)

12. Silk plaited gloves and hose are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule L (T. I., 383) for "all goods * * * not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value," it being ascertained, after repeated tests by customs experts, that silk is largely in excess as component material of chief value of such merchandise. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 3, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

AMENDED STEAMBOAT RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1888.
Department No. 29.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1888.

At the regular annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels, held in Rooms 60 and 62, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., January and February, 1888, in pursuance of Section 4405, Revised Statutes of the United States, amendments were made to Rule I, Sections 5 and 9; Rule II, Sections 6, 9, and 12, and Section 13 repealed; Rule III, Sections 10, 18, and 23; Rule IV, Sections 10 and 13; Rule V, Sections 1, 2, 5, 14, 19, 20, 22, and Section 23 and the last paragraph of Section 24 repealed; Rule VI, Sections 5 and 7. These amendments having received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 7, have now the force of law, as provided in Section 4405, Revised Statutes, and must be observed accordingly.

An amendment to Section 12, Rule V, limiting special pilots' licenses on small pleasure-steamers to vessels of ten gross tons and under, was disapproved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is therefore void and of no effect.

The following devices were approved by the Board, which have also received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by Section 4491, Revised Statutes:

David Kahnweiler, metallic life-raft.

Crosby & Meady, pop safety-valve.

F. Luckenheimer, safety-valve.

The Board also approved the boiler of E. G. Durant (for using petroleum), when constructed in all its parts of wrought iron or steel.

The Board amended all the forms of inspection-certificates, namely, 2113, 2113½, 2114, 2114½, 2115, 2115½, 2116, and 2177 (certificate of inspection "foreign" steam-vessels).

Inspectors are directed to include in their next semi-annual requisition for blank forms, to be made April 1, a sufficient supply of the above forms for future use, to the exclusion of all previous editions.

Following is the full text of the various sections of rules as amended, the parts that have been stricken out inclosed in brackets [thus], while the amendments, as approved, are printed in *italics*.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General,

President of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

RULE I.

SECTION 5.

AFFIDAVIT OF MANUFACTURER OF MARINE STEAM-BOILERS.

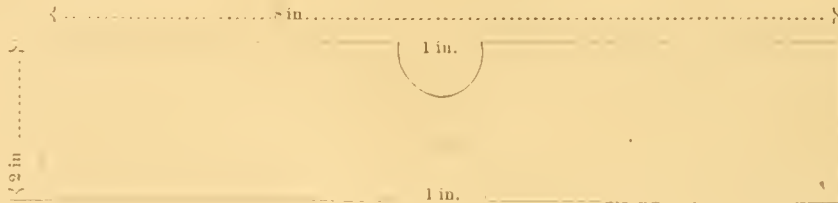
COUNTY OF _____,
State of _____, ss:

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. 188—, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the county of _____ and State of _____, Mr. _____, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is _____ of _____, boiler manufacturer, and that the accompanying samples of _____, manufactured by _____, of _____, were cut from plates stamped _____, T. S., which are to be used in the construction of a marine boiler for _____, and no plate for shell or other part of boiler subject to tensile strain of less tensile strength or quality than herein specified will be used in the construction of said boiler, the dimensions of which will be _____, and of the style known as _____, to be used upon the steamer _____.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this _____ day of _____, 188—.

_____,
Notary Public.

SECTION 9. All samples intended to be tested on the Riehle, Fairbanks, Olsen, or other reliable testing-machine, must be prepared in form, according to the following diagram, viz, eight inches in length, two inches in width, cut out at their centers in the manner indicated:



RULE II.

SECTION 6. No braces or stays hereafter employed in the construction of boilers shall be allowed a greater strain than six thousand (6,000) pounds per square inch of section, and no screw stay-bolt shall be allowed to be used in the construction of marine boilers in which salt water is used to generate steam, *unless said screw stay-bolt is protected by a socket*. But such screw stay-bolts *without socket*, may be used in staying the fire-boxes and furnaces of such boiler, and not elsewhere, when fresh water is used for generating steam in said boilers, *and no brace or stay-bolt used in a marine boiler will be allowed to be placed more than 8½ inches from center to center*. In allowing the strain on a screw stay-bolt, the diameter of the same shall be determined by the diameter at the bottom of the thread.

SECTION 9. Third example, paragraphs 3 and 4:

Paragraph 3. Lap-welded flues *used in boilers carrying one hundred pounds of steam or less, any flue over 10 feet and not over 15 feet in length shall have two wrought iron rings attached to the flue externally, equidistant between the ends of the flue, and there shall be attached one additional ring for every 5 feet or fraction thereof over 15 feet in length.*

Paragraph 4. All such rings shall be good and substantially made, and properly and securely attached to the flues, and shall have a thickness of material of not less than the thickness of the material of the flues, and a width of not less than 2½ inches. *Lap-welded flues used in boilers carrying over one hundred pounds of steam, shall have rings attached as called for above, of not less than one and one-half (1½) the thickness of the material of the flue, and a width of not less than three (3) inches: Provided, however, Where such flues are made in lengths of not over 5 feet, and fitted one into the other, and substantially riveted, the wrought-iron rings may be dispensed with.*

SECTION 12. The feed-water shall not be admitted into any boiler, *used in connection with a condensing engine, at a temperature less than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit [for low pressure boilers] and any boiler used in connection with a non-condensing engine, at less than one hundred and eighty degrees [for high-pressure boilers]. And no marine boilers shall be used without having proper auxiliary appliances for supplying said boilers with water, in addition to the usual mode employed.*

[SECTION 13. Whenever steamers use a pressure upon their boilers exceeding sixty pounds to the square inch, they shall be inspected as high-pressure steamers and designated as such.]

RULE III.

SECTION 10. Passenger-steamers navigating rivers must be supplied, in addition to the boat required by the [first] *sixth and seventh* paragraphs of this rule, with life-boats in proportion to their tonnage, as follows:

Steamers between 100 and 300 tons.....	1 boat.
Steamers between 300 and 600 tons.....	2 boats.
Steamers between 600 and 900 tons.....	3 boats.
Steamers between 900 and 1,200 tons.....	4 boats.
Steamers of 1,200 tons and upwards.....	5 boats.

SECTION 18. Every life-preserver, adjustable to the body of a person, shall be made of good sound cork blocks [and] *or* other suitable material, with belts and shoulder-straps properly attached, and shall be constructed so as to place the cork underneath the shoulders and around the body of the person wearing it, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to see by actual examination that every such life-preserver contains at least six pounds of good cork, which shall have a buoyancy of at least four pounds to each pound of cork. Inspectors are further required to direct such life-preservers to be distributed throughout the cabins, state-rooms, berths, and other places convenient for passengers on such steamer; and there shall be a printed notice posted in every cabin and state-room, and in conspicuous places about the decks, informing passengers of the location of life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, and of the mode of applying or adjusting the same.

SECTION 23. All open steam-launches or other steam-vessels of five tons burden or less, [carrying passengers,] *used for pleasure purposes only, will not be required to carry a life-boat. Such steamers when licensed to carry passengers* may dispense with the life-boat when such vessels are provided with metallic air-chambers placed under the seats and in the ends of said vessels of sufficient capacity to float the inert weight of said vessel, including her boilers and machinery, and such vessels shall also be provided with one life-preserver for every person which the inspection certificate shall allow them to carry, including the officers and crew, and every such steam-vessel carrying fifteen passengers or less, shall carry at least two fire-buckets and one axe.

RULE IV.

SECTION 10. The diameter of the pipes and hose leading from the pumps must in no case be less than that of the discharge-opening of the pumps: *Provided, however, That the pipe and hose shall, in no instance, be less than one and one-half inches in internal diameter.*

SECTION 13. Any steamer of two hundred tons burden or under, required to have a double-acting steam fire-pump, and having in use on board a "doctor," so called, may be considered as having a lawful equivalent for such pump when such "doctor" has pipes attached to it leading to the upper and between decks, such pipes being provided with hose and valves according to law; but the pipes *and hose*, shall in no case be less than one and one-half inches in *internal* diameter. The pump for supplying the boilers shall in no case be considered as an equivalent for the double-acting steam fire-pump on steamers above two hundred tons burden.

RULE V.

SECTION 1. Before an original license is issued to any person to act as a master, mate, pilot, or engineer, he must personally appear before some local board or a supervising inspector for examination; but upon the renewal of such license, when the distance from any local board or supervising inspector is such as to put the person holding the same to great inconvenience and expense to appear in person, he may, upon taking the oath of office before any person authorized to administer oaths, and forwarding the same, together with the license to be renewed [and Government fee], to the local board or supervising inspector of the district in which he resides or is employed, have the same renewed by the said inspectors, if no valid reason to the contrary be known to them; and they shall attach such oath to the stub end of the license, which is to be retained on file in their office. And inspectors are directed, when licenses are completed, to draw a broad pen and red ink mark through all unused spaces in the body thereof, so as to prevent, so far as possible, illegal interpolation after issue.

SECTION 2. The classification of engineers on the lakes and seaboard shall be as follows:

[Chief engineers of ocean steamers.

Chief engineers of lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Chief engineers of river steamers.

First assistant engineers.

Second assistant engineers.

Third assistant engineers.

Special engineers.

All steamers of over one hundred tons burden shall carry at least one chief engineer.

First assistant engineers may act as first assistants on any steamer.

Second assistant engineers may act as first assistants on steamers of seven hundred and fifty tons and under, and second assistants on any steamer.

Third assistants may act as second assistants on steamers of 750 tons and under, and third assistants on any steamer.

Special engineers may be assigned to act in any capacity for which they are qualified on steamers of one hundred tons and under.

Inspectors may designate upon the certificate of any chief engineer the tonnage of the vessel on which he may act, and they may also designate any assistant engineer as special engineer on steamers of one hundred tons or under, and may restrict an engineer to a particular vessel.]

CHIEF—

Chief engineer of ocean steamers.

Chief engineer of condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Chief engineer of non-condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Chief engineer of condensing river steamers.

Chief engineer of non-condensing river steamers.

Chief engineer of condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

Chief engineer of non condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

Chief engineer of condensing steamers under 100 tons.

Chief engineer of non condensing steamers under 100 tons.

Chief engineer of canal steamers.

FIRST ASSISTANT—

First assistant engineer of ocean steamers.

First assistant engineer of condensing, lake, bay, and sound steamers.

First assistant engineer of non-condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

First assistant engineer of condensing river steamers.

First assistant engineer of non-condensing river steamers.

First assistant engineer of condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

First assistant engineer of non condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

First assistant engineer of condensing steamers under 100 tons.

First assistant engineer of non-condensing steamers under 100 tons.

First assistant engineer of canal steamers.

SECOND ASSISTANT—

Second assistant engineer of ocean steamers.

Second assistant engineer of condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Second assistant engineer of non-condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Second assistant engineer of condensing river steamers.

Second assistant engineer of non-condensing river steamers.

Second assistant engineer of condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

Second assistant engineer of non-condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

Second assistant engineer of condensing steamers under 100 tons.

Second assistant engineer of non-condensing steamers under 100 tons.

THIRD ASSISTANT—

Third assistant engineer of ocean steamers.

Third assistant engineer of condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Third assistant engineer of non-condensing lake, bay, and sound steamers.

Third assistant engineer of condensing river steamers.

Third assistant engineer of non-condensing river steamers.

Third assistant engineer of condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

Third assistant engineer of non-condensing freight, towing, and fishing steamers.

First, second, and third assistant engineers may act as such on any steamer of the grade of which they hold license, or as such assistant engineer on any steamer of a lower grade than those to which they hold a license.

Inspectors may designate upon the certificate of any chief or assistant engineer the tonnage of the vessel on which he may act.

SECTION 5. No person shall receive an original license as engineer, or assistant engineer, except for special license on small pleasure steamers of 10 tons and under, and ferry-boats navigated outside of ports of entry and delivery, who has not served at least three years in the engineer's department of a steam-vessel: Pro-

vided. That any person who has served for a period of three years as a locomotive or a stationary engineer, or as a regular machinist in a steam-engine works at least three years, may be licensed to serve as engineer on steam-vessels after having had not less than one year's experience in the engine department of a steam-vessel of twenty tons or upward, *which experience must have been obtained within two years preceding the application* (which fact must be verified by the certificate in writing of the licensed engineer or master under whom the applicant has served, *said certificate to be filed with the application of the candidate*), and no person shall receive license as above, except for special license, who is not able to determine the weight necessary to be placed on the lever of a safety-valve (the diameter of valve, length of lever and fulcrum being known), to withstand any given pressure of steam in a boiler, or who is not able to figure and determine the strain brought on the braces of a boiler with a given pressure of steam, the position and distance apart of braces being known; *such knowledge to be determined by an examination in writing, and the report of examination filed with the application in the office of the local inspectors*, and no engineer, or assistant engineer, now holding a license, shall have the grade of the same raised without possessing the above qualifications.

And no original license shall be granted any engineer, or assistant engineer, who cannot read and write, and does not understand the plain rules of arithmetic.

SECTION 14. *That no original master's license on lake, bay, and river steamers shall be issued hereafter to any person who has not been licensed and served at least one year as first-class pilot or chief mate on such steamers, such service as pilot or chief mate to have been within three years preceding the application for license.*

Whenever a master desires to act as pilot, and furnishes the necessary evidence of his ability, the local inspectors for the district where the license is issued shall indorse the route on the master's certificate; and, in like manner, when a first-class pilot desires to act as mate, if the inspectors are satisfied of his ability, they shall indorse the fact on the pilot's certificate; but a mate's license cannot be indorsed as first pilot.

SECTION 19. Whenever an officer shall apply for a renewal of his license for the same grade, the presentation of the old certificate may be considered sufficient evidence of his title to renewal, *provided, it is presented within twelve months after the date of its expiration*, unless such title has been forfeited, or facts shall have come to the knowledge of the inspectors which would render a renewal improper.

SECTION 20. When the license of any master, mate, pilot, or engineer is revoked, such license expires with such revocation, and any license subsequently granted to such person shall be considered in the light of an original license [and the usual fee shall be demanded and paid].

SECTION 22. When the license of any master, mate, engineer, or pilot is suspended, the inspectors making such suspension shall determine the term of its duration, *except that such suspension cannot extend beyond the time for which the license was issued*.

[SECTION 23. An officer whose license has been revoked shall not receive a new license from any inspectors other than those who decreed such revocation, except with their consent in writing.]

SECTION 24 (last paragraph). [Masters and pilots of steamers on lakes and seaboard are required to have their wheel-chains rove so that the wheel and helm shall move in the same direction, so that when the wheel is put to starboard the vessel's head shall go to port, and when the wheel is put to port the vessel's head shall go to starboard.]

RULE VI.

SECTION 5. Whenever any steam-vessel is placed upon the dock for repairs, it shall be the duty of the owner or agent to report the same to the board of local inspectors of that district so that a thorough inspection may by them be made to determine what is necessary to make such vessel seaworthy, *if the condition or age of the steamer in the judgment of the inspectors, render such examination necessary*.

SECTION 7. Certificates of inspection for any period less than one year shall not be issued. Inspectors issuing a permit to a steamboat to proceed to other ports for repairs must state upon the face of the same the condition upon which it is granted, and whether the vessel is to be allowed to carry freight or passengers, the quantity and number; *Provided, however*, That no steam-vessel whose certificate has expired will be permitted to carry passengers or freight while en route to another port for repairs.

When, under Section 1156, Revised Statutes, where steamers obtain a permit from the local inspectors of a district to go from their district to another to make repairs, said local inspectors shall notify the supervising inspector of their district, stating the repairs to be made on said steamer. And the supervising inspector shall notify the supervising inspector of the district where such repairs are to be made, together with a copy of the report of the inspectors indicating the repairs ordered on said steamer.

CIRCULAR.
LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

1888.
Department No. 30.
Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1888.

“Leaves of absence will be granted on proper occasion to any clerk or employé, whose conduct and services have been satisfactory, for such portion of thirty days as may remain after deducting all the days of his absence (excluding legal holidays and days when the Department is closed), whether for sickness or otherwise, since the first of January in each year. Clerks and employés entering the service after the beginning of the calendar year will be allowed pro rata leave of absence; and when any portion of the regular annual leave is not for any reason taken or granted during the calendar year, it cannot be granted in a subsequent year; nor will leave be granted to be used in one year and charged to a subsequent year. Absence from the Department in excess of the number of days allowed as above, whether from sickness or by other excuse, shall be without pay except when otherwise ordered by the Secretary.

“On the first day of each month each Head of Bureau in the Department, and each Chief of Division in the Secretary’s office, will report to the Secretary all absences from his bureau or division during the preceding month. They will also recommend the granting of leaves of absence in such order as to interfere as little as possible with the performance of the duties of their bureaus or divisions, in no case permitting over 20 per cent. of their force to be absent at one time.”

In promulgating the foregoing provisions of Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 21, February 4, 1888, for the information of the employés of this Department, it may be stated in explanation that leave will be allowed for thirty days (excluding legal holidays and days when the Department is closed by Executive order, but not excluding Sundays), to be taken by the applicants when they can be spared from their official duties, and for such number of days only as may be required at the time of application.

Employés whose leaves have not been exhausted previous to January 1, 1888, can use said leaves in this year in addition to leave due for current year, provided said employés can be spared from their duties. Employés who may have unused time due from last year, for which application has not yet been made, must make special application to the Secretary, after approval of the Head of their Bureau, stating reason for same, which *may be granted* if the Secretary deems proper.

In all cases application must be made for only the actual time a clerk or employé desires to be absent.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

IMPORTATIONS UNDER POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1888.

Department No. 31.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The following extract from the Postal Convention recently concluded between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and which went into effect on the 1st instant, is hereby promulgated for your information and guidance. Existing regulations relative to such importations, including the provisions in the Circular of the Post-Office Department, contained in this Department Circular of December 29, 1887 (Synopsis 8597), which provides for the return to Canada of unsealed packages of samples, &c., will be modified accordingly :

ARTICLE ONE.

(a). Articles of every kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention; subject however to such regulations as the Postal Administration of the country of destination may deem necessary to protect its custom revenue. But articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or Customs officers.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention :

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilograms; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals (not dried) insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.
Department No. 32.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain Chinese pills, with special advertisements and circulars accompanying each box recommending the pills as specifics or remedies for diseases affecting the human body, most of the pills also having stamped upon them what is apparently a trade-mark, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, March 3, 1888.)

2. Samples taken by customs officers from packages of imported merchandise sent to public store for examination, which may be of merchantable value, such as samples of wines, liquors, sardines, &c., should only be retained a sufficient length of time to enable customs officers to properly classify the goods and to satisfy them that no further proceedings for review of, or appeal from, their classification will be taken, and should then be returned to the owners. Circular of April 28, 1886 (Synopsis 7487), is modified accordingly. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Tex., March 5, 1888.)

3. Cotton terry-cloth, in regard to which the appraiser reports that it is not practicable to obtain a count of the threads, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Rochester, March 5, 1888.)

4. Certain cotton handkerchiefs, having scalloped edges, with a chain-stitch sewed around the edges to prevent fraying, which are not hemmed handkerchiefs of commerce, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 6, 1888.)

5. It is held that the cutting in halves of imported tin plates is not a manufacture of such merchandise so as to entitle the plates to a drawback on exportation under Section 3019 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, March 6, 1888.)

6. Certain cylindrical lenses, consisting of lenses of cylindrical glass, polished, but not cut, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, are held to be dutiable at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot, under the provision in Schedule B (T. I., 137) for "cylinder * * * glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 9, 1888.)

7. After further investigation and the receipt of certificates from the geologist and chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey and the professors of geology in the Universities of Ohio and Michigan, it is ascertained that a lapidary's machine has, of late years, become indispensable in the study of geology and lithology, it being used in the preparation of matter for examination under the microscope. The Department's decision of February 24, 1888, paragraph 5, of Circular 27, is therefore amended, it being now held that such machine, when imported by a scientific or educational institution, is entitled to free entry, under the provision in the free-list (T. L. 759) for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations * * * specially imported," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 9, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO LICENSED OFFICERS OF STEAM-VESSELS.

1888.
Department No. 33.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1888.

The attention of licensed officers of steam-vessels is called to the following rule, from the Revised Rules and Regulations governing the Steamboat-Inspection Service, passed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury :

SECTION 17, RULE V.—Whenever a steamer meets with an accident involving loss of life or damage to property, it shall be the duty of the licensed officers of any such steamer to report the same, without delay, to the nearest local board; PROVIDED, when from distance it may be inconvenient to report in person, it may be done in writing, and the report sworn to before an authorized magistrate.

The following Sections of the Revised Statutes, 1878, and extracts from the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, are published herewith, for the information of licensed officers : and their especial attention is invited to the penalties to which they render themselves liable by non-compliance with the provisions thereof :

SEC. 4415. Every MASTER, chief mate, engineer, and pilot, who receives a license, shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 4446. Every MASTER, mate, engineer, and pilot, who shall receive a license, shall, when employed upon any vessel, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to the revocation of his license.

SEC. 4465. It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the MASTER or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage-money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed.

SEC. 4467. The MASTER of every passenger-steamer shall keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and the aggregate number of passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for; but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles, the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient.

SEC. 4468. Every MASTER of any passenger-steamer who fails, through negligence or design, to keep a list of passengers, as required by the preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4441 * * * Whenever complaint is made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer, that he has, through negli-

gence or want of skill, permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke the license of such engineer and assign him to a lower grade or class of engineers, if they find him fitted therefor.

SECTION 14, RULE IX, REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS.—When it is known, or comes to the knowledge of the local inspectors, that any steam-vessel is or has been carrying an excess of steam beyond that which is allowed by her certificate of inspection, it is recommended that the local inspectors in whose district said steamer is being navigated, in addition to reporting the fact to the U. S. district attorney for prosecution under section 4437, Revised Statutes, shall require the owner or owners of said steamer to place on the boiler of said steamer a lock-up safety-valve that will prevent the carrying of an excess of steam, and shall be under the control of said local inspectors.

On the placing of a lock-up safety-valve upon any boiler, it shall be the duty of the engineer in charge of same to blow, or cause the said valve to blow off steam at least once in each watch of six hours, or less, to determine whether the valve is in working order, and it shall be his duty to report to the local inspectors any failure of such valve to operate.

In case no such report is made, and a safety-valve is found that has been tampered with or out of order, the license of the engineer having such boiler in charge shall be revoked.

It shall be the duty of the local inspectors to send a copy of this rule to every steamer in their district when said copies are furnished by the Department.

SEC. 4448.—All officers licensed under the provisions of this Title shall assist the inspectors in their examination of any vessel to which such licensed officers belong, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessels, and also shall make known to the inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery; and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.

SEC. 5344.—Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel, the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, inspector, or other public officer, through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law, the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

Local inspectors are hereby instructed to furnish a copy of this Circular (which supersedes No. 18, dated February 19, 1887) with every MASTER'S, MATE'S, PILOT'S, and ENGINEER'S license issued. Copies will be furnished by the Department on requisition.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

** Supervising Inspector-General.*

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 34.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. On the exportation of imported goat-skins prepared in the United States by cleaning, dyeing, and resewing, a drawback will be allowed equal to the duties paid on the imported skins, less the legal retention of 10 per cent. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 12, 1888.)

2. The Department holds that when duties have been paid and goods withdrawn from the custody of the customs officers, the jurisdiction of the Department ceases, and that any question which may thereafter arise between the owner of the goods and the municipal or State authorities is one in which the Department has no interest and upon which it cannot express an opinion. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Bath, Me., March 12, 1888.)

3. Fire-proof bagging, manufactured of domestic cloth and other materials, which may be exported as coverings of cotton in bales for the purpose of protecting the bales from fire and water, may be admitted to free entry under Department's regulations which provide for the return of bags of domestic manufacture. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New Orleans, March 13, 1888.)

4. It is held that tinners' shears which are finished and fit for use are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 197) for "cutlery," under the rule laid down in Decisions 8336 and 8587. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 13, 1888.)

5. Human hair, not drawn, but partially cleaned, which is not specially provided for under the existing tariff acts, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 444) for "human hair, * * * clean or drawn, * * * but not manufactured," under and in pursuance of Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 13, 1888.)

6. The Department, by the advice of the United States Attorney-General, has acquiesced in the decision of the court at Philadelphia, in the case of *The United States against Patton et al.*, to the effect that woolen and worsted waste, which were commercially known at the time of the passage of the Act of March 3, 1883, either as "worsted waste" or as "woolen waste," are dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 361) for "woolen * * * waste." This decision covers the commodities known as "thread waste," "carbonated waste," "ring waste," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 15, 1888.)

7. Certain lime-fruit jujubes, a species of confectionery, which are colored and tintured, the same being made partly of sugar and partly of gum-paste, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule E (T. I., 243) for "all other confectionery * * * made wholly or in part of sugar, * * * when tintured, colored," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 15, 1888.)

8. Certain so-called "peat moss," which upon investigation was found to consist of the ordinary peat, was held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, as an unenumerated unmanufactured article. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 13, 1888.)

9. Certain coal which, upon analysis, was found to contain less than 20 per cent. of volatile combustible matter, and to be unfit for the purpose for which bituminous coal is used, was held to be the anthracite coal of commerce, and to be exempt from duty under the provision therefor in the free-list, T. I., 673. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Galveston, March 16, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO THE GRADE OF CADET IN THE REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

1888.
Department No. 35.
Revenue Marine, No. 36.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1888.

By direction of the President, the following revised regulations governing the admission of candidates to the grade of cadet in the Revenue-Marine Service are hereby published for the information of all concerned:

1. No person will be appointed in the Revenue-Marine Service who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is of good moral character and of correct habits.
2. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five years of age, and no person will be appointed whose age is not within these limits. Age must be stated in the application, which must be made in the handwriting of the applicant, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.
3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to their physical qualifications by a board of medical officers to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. They must be of vigorous constitution, physically sound and well formed, and not less than five feet in stature.
4. The candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in seamanship, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar, before a board of officers to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The examinations will be in writing.
5. The candidates must have served at least six months at sea, and no applicant will be designated for examination until he has filed in the Department satisfactory evidence of such service from the persons under whom he has served, accompanied with testimonials of good behavior and good moral character.
6. A standard of proficiency will be fixed, and if candidates fall below such standard they will be rejected; they may, however, receive a second examination at the next annual convening of the Board of Examiners. A failure in the two examinations will result in the final rejection of the candidate. While applicants, as a rule, will not be accorded more than two examinations, exception may be made granting a third examination in particularly meritorious cases, where candidates have passed successfully one examination.
7. Candidates who pass the required standard in both the physical and mental examinations, will be eligible for appointment, and will be placed upon a list in the order of the proficiency exhibited by them in their examinations, respectively; and from this list names will be taken in regular order for appointment to fill existing vacancies, and such as may occur before the class for the year is made up. It is to be observed, however, that the passing of the required standard does not guarantee a candidate's appointment, as the list may not be exhausted in making up the class.
8. Upon receiving his appointment, the cadet will be required to take the prescribed oath of office.
9. Cadets will be required to provide themselves with the proper uniform, and to wear the same on board the vessel to which they may be assigned, and upon all occasions of duty.
10. The probationary period of cadets will be two years, during which they will be required to pursue the prescribed course of study, and perform such duties on board ship or elsewhere in the Service as may be demanded of them. At the end of two years, they will, if their probationary service has been satisfactory, be examined for promotion to the grade of third lieutenant in the Revenue Marine.
11. The specific requirements of the examinations herein prescribed will be determined and published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

POWER OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

1888.

Department No. 36.
Commissioner of Customs, No. 70.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington City, D. C., March 24, 1888.

To the Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion, under date of February 9, 1888, that an Auditor or Clerk in the Customs Service, appointed as a Deputy Collector, can administer only such oaths as the Collector has authority to administer; and that the Collector has no authority by law to administer oaths generally; and that the oath required of an officer of the Revenue-Marine Service, or of an officer or employé in any branch of the Customs Service, which he is required to take to the correctness of his account for pay or salary, as provided by Sections 1790 and 2693 of the Revised Statutes, must be taken before some person authorized by law to administer oaths generally; and that a Collector, Deputy Collector, Auditor, or Clerk in the Customs Service is not such a person. You will take notice of this opinion, and conform thereto.

JOHN S. McCALMONT,

Commissioner of Customs.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR No. 316.

SUITS FOR TAXES.

1888.
Department No. 37.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1888.

Hereafter no suit will be brought for the recovery of unpaid internal-revenue taxes until the Collector of the District shall have submitted to this Office a full report of all material facts and circumstances connected with the case, and shall have received from the Commissioner express authority to report the case to the United States Attorney for suit. (Section 3214, R. S.)

Where a bond has been given to secure the payment of the taxes for which suit is proposed, the Collector should report the date and penal sum of the bond, and state whether there is reasonable expectation, founded upon careful inquiry, that collection of a judgment on such bond, when recovered, could be effected.

JOS. S. MILLER,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

CLAUSE REGARDING THE USE OF OLD MATERIALS TO BE INCLUDED IN
ALL SPECIFICATIONS FOR REPAIRS TO LIGHT-HOUSE VESSELS.

1888.

Department No. 38.

L.-H. Board, No. 2 of 1888.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1888.

The following clause, regarding the use of old materials in making repairs to vessels belonging to the Light-House Establishment, should be inserted in all specifications for making such repairs:

It is expressly understood that, as far as practicable, the old materials of every kind taken out of or belonging to this vessel, and which are in every respect serviceable, shall be utilized in making the specified repairs, and that the value thereof shall be deducted from the contract price for the work, said value to be estimated and agreed upon by the party executing the contract on behalf of the United States and the contractor; and in case of disagreement, then the value to be fixed by a third party, to be chosen by the parties to the contract, whose decision shall be final.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN,

Vice-Admiral, U. S. N.,

Chairman.

ROBLEY D. EVANS,

Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

JAMES F. GREGORY,

Major, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Approved:

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. So-called pole-chains, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, used in connection with vehicles, are not dutiable under the general provision for "harness hardware" in the tariff, but are dutiable under the special provision for "chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel," under T. I., 171. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, March 20, 1888.)

2. So-called land or surveyors' chains, used in the measurement of land, consisting of pieces of steel-wire rods with eyes at regular intervals, and with a handle at each end, are dutiable as chains, under T. I., 171. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, March 20, 1888.)

3. So-called floral extracts, which are in fact concentrated alcoholic perfumery, are dutiable under the specific provision for such perfumery under T. I., 100, and not under the provision for "alcoholic compounds," under T. I., 103. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 21, 1888.)

4. So-called "manganmetal," which the appraiser's report shows to be a metal containing 90 per cent. of manganese, nearly 5 per cent. of iron, and 5 per cent. of undetermined substances, and valued at \$1,500 per ton, is not dutiable, by assimilation, at the rate applicable to ferro-manganese or to spiegeleisen, but is dutiable as an unwrought metal, under T. I., 215. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, March 23, 1888.)

5. Where importers, on application for reappraisement, file a written statement that the goods have been withdrawn by them from public store, so that examination otherwise than by samples is impracticable, and waive all objections on account of the non-examination of the goods, they cannot subsequently attack the reappraisement proceedings for irregularity by reason of such non-examination. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, March 23, 1888.)

6. Annual publications and illustrated annuals are not "periodicals" within the meaning of T. I., 745. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 23, 1888.)

7. So-called "hedge-shears," if finished and fit for use, are dutiable as "cutlery," under T. I., 197, and in accordance with the principle governing the classification of hair-clippers, horse-clippers, and tinners' shears. (See Synopses 8336, 8587, and Circular No. 34, paragraph 4.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 24, 1888.)

8. Black onyx faceted beads strung on steel wire in the form of bracelets, which are fully finished articles of jewelry, are dutiable as "jewelry," under T. L. 459. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 24, 1888.)

9. Certificates received from Chinese laborers returning to this country should be canceled and filed in the custom-house in the district of re-entry. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New Orleans, March 27, 1888.)

10. Certain laces made by interweaving a cotton thread upon a silk net, silk being the component of chief value, are dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under T. L. 383. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 29, 1888.)

11. So-called printing-paper, used to print copies of plans and drawings by exposing it to the sunlight, and also used by artists in making crayons, &c., which is similar in character to photographic paper not albumenized, is held to be dutiable as paper not otherwise provided for, under T. L. 392. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., March 30, 1888.)

12. Teams of an unmarried immigrant used in the transportation of himself and baggage to his destination in the United States are free of duty. (Letter to P. H. Glines, Toronto, Ontario, March 30, 1888.)

13. So-called unmanufactured reeds, which consist of rattan from which the outer bark has been removed, are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under T. L. 482. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 30, 1888.)

14. Cotton-seed, being an oil-seed, is liable to duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per pound, under T. L. 452. (Letter to J. Bielenberg, Brownsville, Tex., March 30, 1888.)

15. As the trial of imported machinery necessitates the removal thereof from the custody of the officers of the customs, the payment of duties before such trial is indispensable. (Letter to William L. Thomson, New York, March 30, 1888.)

16. Tin cans containing lobsters, the lobsters being free of duty, under T. L. 783, are free under Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, the Department having acquiesced in the recent decision of the United States court at Boston, that the proviso to the Act of February 8, 1875, which levied a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each can or package containing fish of any kind, is expressly limited to fish which were free of duty under laws or treaties in force at the date of said act. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, March 30, 1888.)

17. Pedestals made of brass and spelter, destined for use as stands for statues, busts, vases, &c., are not furniture within the meaning of T. L. 230, but are dutiable as manufactures of metal, under T. L. 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, March 31, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

CHANGE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF CLERKS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

1888.
Department No. 40.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1888.

To Officers and Clerks of the Steamboat-Inspection Service:

You are hereby informed that "An Act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes," was approved on April 4 instant, Section 2 of which is quoted as follows:

"SECTION 2. That section one of the act hereinbefore mentioned (act approved June 19, 1886), be amended in the third line from the end of the section, by inserting after the words 'shipping-commissioners,' the words 'and clerks of steamboat inspectors, and such allowances for fees of United States marshals and witnesses for services under the Steamboat-Inspection laws, and for expenses of steamboat inspectors provided for by section forty-four hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes.'"

The section quoted, in substance discontinues the payment of the salaries and expenses (except those of clerks in the office of the Supervising Inspector-General), referred to therein, from the indefinite appropriation of the surplus revenues in the Treasury received from fees from inspecting steam-vessels and licensing officers, as heretofore provided by Section 3689, Revised Statutes, which salaries and expenses will, from and including the date of approval of the act first quoted herein, be paid from the general funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as now provided in the act amending the act of June 19, 1886.

In order to carry out the purpose of the law, it will be necessary to divide the payments for the April salaries of clerks and the personal expense accounts of inspectors.

The former are therefore directed to make out and render salary-vouchers for the three days in April, as follows:

\$1,200-class clerks for.....	\$9 89
\$1,000-class clerks for.....	8 24
\$800-class clerks for.....	6 59
Clerks at \$75 per month for.....	7 50

and to render at the usual time a voucher for the remaining twenty-seven days, as follows:

\$1,200-class clerks for.....	\$89 01
\$1,000-class clerks for.....	74 18
\$800-class clerks for.....	59 34
Clerks at \$75 per month for.....	67 50

Inspectors will render accounts for personal expenses in the same manner, namely, a separate account to include the first three days of the month, and another and separate account for the remainder of the month.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 41.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. The Act of February 28, 1887, which prohibits the importation of mackerel during certain seasons, is without limitation as to countries or localities from which such fish can be imported into the United States or landed upon its shores. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, April 5, 1888.)

2. Regalia for the use of a society incorporated for the purpose of relieving its sick and interring its deceased members, the care of the widows and orphans of deceased members, the moral tuition of its members, and the propagation of general intelligence, unity, friendship, and brotherly love among its members, is entitled to free entry, under T. I., 771. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, April 6, 1888.)

3. A masonic emblem or jewel, which consists of a square piece of metal set with pieces of colored glass and stones, intended to be worn about the neck, is dutiable, under the provision in T. I., 459, for "jewelry of all kinds." (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, April 6, 1888.)

4. Oval ornaments stamped out of and manufactured from thin sheets of collodion, are dutiable as manufactures of collodion, under T. I., 105, and not as precious stones, under T. I., 480. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 6, 1888.)

5. "Coerulein," so called, is dutiable as a coal-tar product, under T. I., 82. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 7, 1888.)

6. Dried grasses are dutiable, under the provision in Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, for unmanufactured articles not otherwise enumerated or provided for. (See Synopsis 8071.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, April 7, 1888.)

7. Flat steel rivet-rods, in coils, are dutiable under the provision in T. I., 183, for "steel, not specially enumerated or provided for," and not under T. I., 180, for "iron and steel * * * rods, round, in coils and loops." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 9, 1888.)

8. Old copper wire imported for the purpose of being brazed, run through the drawing machine and exported, does not come within the provision in Section 2507 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the importation in bond of machinery for repair, but may be entered for exportation (after remanufacture) with benefit of drawback, under Section 3019 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., April 10, 1888.)

9. The Department declines to establish a rate of drawback on cigarettes manufactured wholly of imported tobacco and paper, owing to the impossibility of providing sufficient safeguards against possible fraud, for which the inducement would be exceptionally great. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 10, 1888.)

10. On the exportation of water-proof cordage and tarred cordage, manufactured by William Wall's Sons from imported Manilla hemp and sisal grass, a drawback will be allowed equal to the duties paid, less the legal retention of 10 per cent., the quantity of material to be ascertained by deducting from the net weight of the water-proof cordage 10 per cent. and from the net weight of the tarred cordage 12 per cent. of such net weight. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 10, 1888.)

11. Certain air-meters, used by miners in shafts and by architects in flues to measure the velocity of air currents, are not free of duty as philosophical and scientific apparatus, but are dutiable, under T. I., 216, as manufactures in part of metal. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., April 11, 1888.)

12. Rugs of like character and description to Tournay velvet carpets and of the same manufacture, are dutiable at the rate prescribed for such carpets under T. I., 370. (See T. I., 378.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 11, 1888.)

13. Certain so-called "charcoal," which consists of small evenly-shaped blocks, specially prepared, chiefly from carbon and partly from oxide of manganese, for use in electric batteries, and commercially known as carbon "blocks" or "plates," are dutiable, under Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 12, 1888.)

14. An article known as "The International Tooth-Brush Stand," which consists of an iron stand for holding a tooth-brush, an earthenware receptacle for catching the drippings from the brush, and an ordinary tooth-brush suspended in the stand, is dutiable as a whole, under T. I., 216, as an article composed wholly or in part of metal, and not separately at the rates provided for brushes and articles of metal, respectively. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1888.)

15. An article composed as follows: Silica, 26.04 per cent.; alumina, 15.85 per cent.; carb. lime, 55.50 per cent.; and magnesia, 2.10 per cent., which does not possess the principal attribute of cement, to wit, that of indurating upon being mixed with water, is dutiable as an alkaliue silicate, under T. I., 76, and not as a cement, under T. I., 44. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 14, 1888.)

16. Tinned sheet-iron, cut in strips from 1½ to 3 inches wide and from 6 to 18 inches long, and adapted for use in various kinds of manufactures, are dutiable, under T. I., 216, as articles composed in part of iron, and not as scrap-iron, under T. I., 145, or "waste," under T. I., 493. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 14, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
PURCHASE OF BONDS.

1888.
Department No. 42.
Loans and Currency.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1888.

By virtue of the authority contained in section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1881 (Chapter CXXXIII of the Statutes at Large), notice is hereby given that on Monday, April 23, and daily thereafter, at noon, until further notice, proposals will be received in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for the sale to the Government of United States bonds of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.

Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether coupon or registered, and must be for the sale of the bonds with accrued interest to and including the day of sale.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals for the sale of bonds if it is thought to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



C I R C U L A R .

COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE ARRIVING BY PARCELS-POST FROM HONDURAS.

1888.
Department No. 43.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The provisions of Department's circulars of October 3, 1887 (Synopsis 8512), and January 27, 1888 (Synopsis 8641), containing regulations for collecting duties on merchandise arriving by Parcels-Post from Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Bahamas, are hereby extended to similar merchandise arriving by Parcels-Post from Honduras, this Department having been informed by the Postmaster-General, on the 16th instant, that a Postal Convention has been concluded with said country, which Convention contains similar provisions to those cited in Department's circulars aforesaid.

The Convention, according to its terms, went into force on the 1st of March, and will continue until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled upon six months' notice given by the Post-Office Department of either country to the Post-Office Department of the other.

Merchandise arriving by Parcels-Post from said country will be treated in the manner prescribed in said circulars.

I. H. MAYNARD,
Assistant Secretary.



C I R C U L A R .
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S .

1888.
Department No. 44.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. "McDongall's Patent Anti-Poisonous Sheep Dip," an article which is put up in packages, with labels thereon representing that it is a remedy for certain diseases of sheep and cattle, and that McDougall Brothers are the patentees, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1888.)

2. Under the decision of the court at Philadelphia, it is held that quilts manufactured of cotton and down, or silk and down, respectively, and of which down is the component material of chief value, are held to be unenumerated manufactured articles, and, as such, to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883. The Department, by advice of the United States Attorney-General, acquiesced in such decision, and, consequently, the ruling of February 18, 1884, (Synopsis 6179) is reversed. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, April 17, 1888.)

3. So-called scythe-stones, which, upon investigation, are found to be emery "whetstones," which possess the same properties and are used for the same purposes as other whetstones, are held to be exempt from duty, under the provision in the free-list, T. I., 720, for "hones and whetstones." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 18, 1888.)

4. Certain bamboo curtains, made of bamboo and glass beads, the beads being component of chief value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 396) for "beads and bead ornaments." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 19, 1888.)

5. Certain chamois leather toilet-mats, consisting of small round toilet-mats with scalloped edges, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 463) for "manufactures of leather." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 19, 1888.)

6. Under the decision of the court at New York, in the case of Robbins and others against Robertson, it has been held that certain articles of personal ornaments, comprising steel and brass hair daggers, hair-pins, hat-buckles, dress-buckles, dress-pins, head-bands, and other similar articles of personal ornament, whether intended to be worn upon various parts of the dress, or of the hair, or on the hat or bonnet, come

within the scope of the provisions of Schedule N (T. L. 459) for "jewelry of all kinds," at a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, as prescribed for such merchandise. The Department, by the advice of the United States Attorney-General, has acquiesced in such decision, and merchandise of that character will hereafter be classified accordingly. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 19, 1888.)

7. Common stoneware drain-pipes cannot be classified under the provision in Schedule B (T. L., 130) for "brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile," but are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the further provision in said schedule, T. L., 124, for "common stoneware." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 20, 1888.)

8. Department's decision of the 15th ultimo (Synopsis 8731), relative to "woolen waste," which was commercially known as such at the time of the passage of the Act of March 3, 1883, does not cover any commodity which may be now manufactured from wool for the purpose of being introduced into the United States under the name of "waste." (Letter to Messrs. Dwight, Skinner & Co., of Hartford, Conn., April 20, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

ESTABLISHMENT OF QUARANTINE STATION AT NORTH CHANDELEUR
ISLAND.

1888.
Department No. 45.
Marine-Hospital Service.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., April 24, 1888.

To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and others concerned:

In accordance with the terms of the Act of Congress dated March 5, 1888, authorizing the selection of an island in the Gulf of Mexico, or in such pass in the Mississippi Delta as may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, for quarantine purposes, and the Board appointed for the purpose of selecting said site having recommended North Chandeleur Island, it is hereby ordered that so much of said island as may be necessary is hereby set apart for quarantine purposes: *Provided*, That the reservation necessary for the purpose of maintaining a light-house shall not be interfered with.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

ALLOWANCE FOR TRAVELING EXPENSES.

(AMENDATORY OF CIRCULAR NO. 124, OF 1887.)

1888.

Department No. 46.

Division of S., P., & B.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., April 24, 1888.

Paragraph II of Department circular No. 124, dated November 3, 1887, is hereby amended as follows :

No allowance for seats in parlor-cars on limited express-trains will be made unless the interests of the service require travel on such trains, and in every case the reason must be clearly shown.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

ACCEPTANCE OF ALLOTMENT NOTES.

1888.
Department No. 47.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1888.

To the U. S. Shipping Commissioners and others:

Paragraph 4, page 2, of the Bureau's Circular, dated August 9, 1886, requires that allotment notes be "accepted" by the payer.

Instances have been brought to the attention of this office in which the acceptor of such notes has been a merchant or other person in no wise connected with the ship on which the seaman concerned sailed, and of whose solvency doubt existed. In ordinary cases the acceptor should be the agent or consignee of the ship, recorded as such at the custom-house, and not a person merely who has no other connection with the transaction than that he keeps the sailor's boarding-house or has furnished clothing or other supplies for the seaman.

You will govern your action accordingly.

C. B. MORTON,

Commissioner of Navigation.

Approved:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

COMPARISON OF TESTS OF IMPORTED SUGARS.

1888.
Department No. 48.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The thirty-eighth paragraph of the regulations prescribed by Circular No. 60, of May 22, 1883, (Synopsis 5725), relating to comparison of tests of imported sugars, is hereby amended to read as follows:

With a view to securing uniform results in the testing of sugars at the several ports, one or more samples of sugar, of which the test in the dry substance has been made, shall, with a statement of such test, be forwarded monthly from each of the sugar-importing ports to the United States Appraisers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, for a comparison of tests, the result of which shall be regularly reported by each of said officers to the Department. The United States Appraisers at the ports named will, of course, also forward monthly to each other statements of the tests made of importations at their ports with samples of the sugar for re-test as aforesaid.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 49.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest :

1. Certain polished columns made from a material commercially known as "verde de Prato," or a species of green marble, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 468) for "all manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 24, 1888.)

2. Ivory billiard-balls which are finished, excepting that they are not polished and colored, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 424) for "billiard and bagatelle balls of ivory," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 24, 1888.)

3. Cotton frillings ornamented with beads, the beads, however, being very insignificant in value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 325) for cotton "trimmings." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, April 24, 1888.)

4. No drawback can be allowed upon the exportation of chewing-gum manufactured in the United States in part from domestic glucose, inasmuch as the law, Section 3019 of the Revised Statutes, requires, to entitle exported articles to allowance of drawback, that they shall be manufactured *wholly* of imported materials. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 24, 1888.)

5. A certain color called "fast violet," which, upon analysis, was found to be a coal-tar color, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 82) for "all coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 24, 1888.)

6. Where invoices of woolen and worsted fabrics specify quantities less than the actual quantities contained in the different pieces, either on account of alleged allowances granted by the manufacturers or otherwise, such quantities should be ignored, and duties should be assessed upon the actual quantities of the fabrics contained in the packages, and at the prices per yard set forth in the invoices, provided, however, that no fraud is apparent. If fraud is manifest, and its intent can be sustained by proofs, proceedings should be instituted for forfeiture of the goods. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 25, 1888.)

7. Under Department's ruling of December 2, 1886 (Synopsis 7890), and the Act of February 23, 1887 (Synopsis 8105), the indorsee of a bill of lading is entitled to make entry of the goods covered thereby, irrespective of his position as original or subsequent indorsee. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, April 26, 1888.)

8. Tracing-paper is not a manufacture of paper, but being simply paper which is not otherwise provided for, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 392) for "all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, April 28, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,
Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TRANSFERS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCY OF EMOLUMENTS.

1888.

Department No. 50.

Commissioner of Customs, No. 71.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1888.

To Collectors and Surveyors of Customs:

Your attention is called to the following order of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby authorized, under the authority given me by Section 2692, Revised Statutes, in all cases where the compensation of deputy collectors or clerks are payable from emoluments of Collectors or Surveyors of Customs, to allow the same in the settlement of their accounts direct from the appropriation for the "expenses of collecting the revenue from customs." The system of transfers in each separate case is hereby discontinued.

Respectfully yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AND FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

You will, therefore, after July 1, 1888, pay deputies and clerks from remittances made you for defraying the expenses of collection, and you will charge such payments in your expense of collection account, instead of your account of official emoluments, as heretofore. The former account will show all payments to employés; the latter will hereafter include only those items going to make up the compensation of the Collector or Surveyor. As to the disposition to be made of official fees, you are instructed that any surplus accruing on this account from month to month is to be by you deposited with a United States Depository to your official credit, and at the close of the year any surplus over what is necessary to complete your maximum compensation is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Whenever sufficient fees have accumulated in the Depository to insure your maximum to the end of the year, the subsequent collections must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

JOHN S. McCALMONT,

Commissioner of Customs.

C I R C U L A R.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN CUSTOM-HOUSE BONDS.

1888.

Department No. 51.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The provisions of Article 1066 *et seq.*, relative to the cancellation of bonds, are hereby amended so as to permit the cancellation by Collectors of Customs, upon application to them and without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, of bonds given for the production of consular invoices under Article 326, including such bonds as may be given where the goods imported are free of duty, and all other bonds where the penalty does not exceed \$200, upon the conditions set forth in said article—that is to say, when the Collectors shall be satisfied from the evidence submitted that the applicants in the case of invoice bonds have endeavored to comply with their conditions but are unable to obtain the invoices by reason of circumstances beyond their control, and in cases of other bonds where their conditions have been substantially complied with by the production of defective or collateral proofs, provided, however, that in all cases the principals on the bonds are not indebted to the United States for liquidated duties or otherwise, and that the merchandise covered by the bonds, if dutiable, has been assessed with full duties.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 52.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain knives, which consist of a detached blade and wooden handle into which the blade slides, so that it may be safely carried in the pocket, are dutiable as "pocket-knives," under the provision therefor in T. I., 207. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1888.)

2. So-called "mineral sulphur," which is a mechanical mixture composed of 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime, 31 per cent. of sulphur, and about 8 per cent. of magnesia, and which has been "sent through a grinding-mill," is dutiable as an unenumerated manufactured article, under Section 2513, Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 3, 1888.)

3. Two performing elephants and a bicycle imported by a showman, and which have been exhibited by him abroad, are free of duty as the personal effects and professional tools of trade of their owner. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 4, 1888.)

4. Certain so-called "bean-sticks" and "flour-sticks," which have been cooked and prepared for use in making soup, and which do not assimilate to macaroni or vermicelli, are dutiable, under Section 2513, Revised Statutes, as unenumerated manufactured articles. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1888.)

5. So-called "saccharine," a substance of complex chemical composition pertaining to the series of coal-tar derivatives, and used as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic persons, is dutiable as a chemical compound, under T. I., 92. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 8, 1888.)

6. Supplies for vessels imported under the act of June 26, 1884, and remaining in warehouse more than three years from the date of importation, cannot be withdrawn therefrom without payment of duty. (See Section 2971, Revised Statutes.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1888.)

7. On the exportation of crystallized sugar known to the trade as rock-candy, made wholly from refined sugar, which would be entitled to drawback when exported as sugar, a drawback will be allowed at the rate of $2\frac{60}{100}$ cents per pound, less the legal retention of 1 per cent. if the exported candy is not colored, and of 10 per cent. if the candy is colored with imported material. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Baltimore, May 9, 1888.)

8. So-called wire nails, commercially known as "wig-points," which are not in fact nails, are dutiable as unenumerated manufactures of metal, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., May 9, 1888.)

9. Pieces of amber-gum roughly split or sawed out for the purpose of manufacturing pipe-tips and other similar articles, and which are commercially known as "unmanufactured amber," are free of duty, under the provision in the free-list for "amber * * * gum." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 9, 1888.)

10. Empty American bags which are exported with logwood and other foreign dye-woods ground or otherwise prepared in the United States for export, are entitled to free entry on their return, under the provision in T. I., 649. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, May 9, 1888.)

11. Where the invoice and entered weights of imported merchandise are returned by the customs officers as correct after due examination, &c., and no application for a reweighing of the goods is made before they are withdrawn from the custody and control of the Government, no relief can be subsequently afforded by the Department on allegations that similar merchandise was found upon reweighing to weigh less than the weights stated in the invoice and entry. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1888.)

12. Steel watch-chains are properly dutiable as "jewelry," under the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court in the case of *Robbins versus Robertson*. (See Synopsis 8790.) Department's decision (Synopsis 8327) of a contrary tenor is revoked. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, May 11, 1888.)

13. The cost of engraving the name of the manufacturer on the frames of opera-glasses is not embraced in any of the charges specified in Sections 2907 and 2908, Revised Statutes, or Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, and is, therefore, properly included in the dutiable value of such opera-glasses. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
AMENDED STEAMBOAT RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1888.
Department No. 53.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1888.

At an extra session of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels (convened by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 20, 1888, under the provisions of section 4405, Revised Statutes of the United States), held in the Treasury Department, May 5 to 10, inclusive, amendments were made to Rule I, Section 4; Rule II, Sections 5 and 6; Rule V, Section 3, first paragraph repealed (its substance having been embodied in Section 2 of the rule as amended at the regular session in January, 1888, as published in Department Circular No. 29, page 3, March 5, 1888), and Section 14 amended.

The amendments enumerated having received the approval of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury (Hugh S. Thompson), have now, as provided in Section 4405, Revised Statutes, all the force of law, and must be observed accordingly. :

The following devices were also approved by the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by Section 4491, Revised Statutes.

THE DOBBINS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT.

THE CHAMBERS LIFE-RAFT.

The Board also approved, under the provisions of Section 4429, Revised Statutes, the following-named steam generators:

COPELAND BOILER (Northrop Manufacturing Company), when composed in all its parts of wrought-iron, copper, brass, or steel.

J. W. WALTERS & Co., sectional water tube boiler (when constructed in all its parts of wrought-iron or steel).

JAMES B. STEAD, sectional water-tube boilers, Nos. 1 and 3 (when composed in all their parts of wrought-iron or steel). No. 2 was not approved, its construction not being sufficiently explained.

The following is the full text of the various sections of rules as amended, the parts that have been stricken out inclosed in brackets [thus], while the amendments as approved are printed in *italics*.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General,

President of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

APPROVED :

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

RULE I.

SECTION 4. Local inspectors are required to make and send to the supervising inspectors, with every sample of iron or steel to be tested, their *certificate* that the sample sent for testing was cut from the plate or plates to be used in the boiler designated. And the manufacturer of any boiler to be used for marine purposes shall furnish the inspectors an affidavit in the following form, subscribed to, either by himself or authorized agent having superintendence of the construction of such boilers:

No iron or steel plates stamped with a T. S. under 45,000 lbs. will hereafter (May 12, 1888) be allowed in the construction of a marine boiler in any of its parts.

RULE II.

SECTION 5. Where flat surfaces exist, the inspector must satisfy himself that the *spacing and distance apart of the bracing and all other parts of the boiler are so arranged that all will be of not less strength than* [of equal strength with] the shell, and he must also, after applying the hydrostatic test, thoroughly examine every part of the boiler.

SECTION 6. No braces or stays hereafter employed in the construction of boilers shall be allowed a greater strain than six thousand (6,000) pounds per square inch of section, and no screw stay-bolt shall be allowed to be used in the construction of marine boilers in which salt water is used to generate steam, unless said screw stay-bolt is protected by a socket. But such screw stay bolts without sockets may be used in staying the fire-boxes and furnaces of such boiler, and not elsewhere, when fresh water is used for generating steam in said boilers, and no brace or stay-bolt used in a marine boiler will be allowed to be placed more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center to center, *except that flat surfaces other than those on fire-boxes, furnaces, and back connections, may be re-enforced by a washer or T-iron of such size and thickness as would not leave such flat surface unsupported at a greater distance in any case than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and such flat surfaces shall not be of less strength than the shell of the boiler, and able to resist the same strain and pressure to the square inch, and no braces supporting such flat re-enforced surfaces will be allowed more than 16 inches apart.*

In allowing the strain on a screw stay-bolt, the diameter of the same shall be determined at the bottom of the thread.

RULE V.

SECTION 3. [Engineers on high-pressure steamers navigating rivers shall be designated as chief engineers (H. P.), assistant engineers (H. P.), and special engineers (H. P.).]

Assistant engineers may act as chief engineers on high-pressure steamers of one hundred tons burden and under, of the class and tonnage, or particular steamer for which the inspectors, after a thorough examination, may find them qualified. In all cases where an assistant engineer is permitted to act as first [chief] engineer, the inspectors shall state on the face of his certificate of license the class and tonnage of steamers, or the particular steamer, on which he may so act.

SECTION 14. That no original master's license on lake, bay, and river steamers shall be issued hereafter to any person who has not been licensed and served at least one year as first-class pilot or chief mate on such steamers, such service as pilot or chief mate to have been within three years preceding the application for license: *Provided, however, That the foregoing clause shall not apply to persons who have served at least three years as master, mate, or pilot on sailing-vessels, on waters for which the applicant desires to obtain a license.*

Whenever a master desires to act as pilot, and furnishes the necessary evidence of his ability, the local inspectors for the district where the license is issued shall indorse the route on the master's certificate; and, in like manner, when a first-class pilot desires to act as mate, if the inspectors are satisfied of his ability, they shall indorse the fact on the pilot's certificate; but a mate's license cannot be indorsed as first pilot.

C I R C U L A R .

SMALL PLEASURE-STEAMERS NOT EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES INSPECTION LAWS.

1888.
Department No. 54.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1888.

In view of the many applications made to this office by the owners and builders of small steam-yachts; and persons contemplating building such vessels, for information as to whether they are liable to the provisions of Title 52 (*Regulations of Steam-Vessels*), Revised Statutes of the United States, applicants are informed that, under Section 4426, Revised Statutes, the hull and boiler of every yacht, or other small craft of like character, propelled by steam, without regard to size of vessel, provided it can be used in navigation, must be inspected, the boiler being subjected to the hydrostatic test required by law. The pilot and engineer must also be licensed, and such other provisions of the law complied with as may be applicable to the particular vessel under examination. (Affirmed by Supreme Court decision, *Dupont vs. Hartranft*, U. S. Reports, vol. 118, p. 223.)

Sections 4428 and 4431, Revised Statutes, require that the iron or steel plates of which the boiler is constructed must be stamped with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch; and an actual test of sample of plate used in boiler must be made by the inspectors of steam-vessels and recorded in the inspector's office in the district where the boiler is being constructed. (Sections 4430 and 4431, Revised Statutes U. S.) The boiler must be provided with such appurtenances as are necessary to its safe management, viz., feed-pump and check-valve, steam-pressure gauge, safety-valve, gauge-cocks, a water-gauge (showing the height of the water in the boiler), and blow-off valve, and a tin plug so inserted that it will fuse by the heat of the fire when the water in the boiler falls below the prescribed limit.

There must be on board the means of applying the required hydrostatic test.

There must be provided for each person on board a life-preserver, containing at least six pounds of good block cork or other suitable material, adjustable to the body in the manner of a belt or jacket, with shoulder-straps.

All open steam-launches or other steam-vessels of five tons burden or less, used for pleasure purposes only, will not be required to carry a life-boat. Such steamers, when licensed to carry passengers, may dispense with a life boat when such vessels are provided with metallic air-chambers placed under the seats and in the ends of said vessels of sufficient capacity to float the inert weight of said vessel, including her boilers and machinery. * * * and every such steam-vessel carrying fifteen passengers or less shall carry at least two fire-buckets and one ax. (Rules and Regulations, Section 23, Rule III.)

A license as "special engineer" for small steam-yachts or pleasure-vessels will be granted to any person of good character who has sufficient experience to manage the boiler and machinery safely. A similar "special license" as pilot for such vessels will be granted to any person of like good character

who is familiar with the navigation in which they are to be employed, understands the Pilot-Rules, and has had sufficient experience in handling this or other similar vessels. The master of a vessel of this class does not require license. A steam whistle of suitable dimensions must be provided, with which the pilot will make the signals as required by the Pilot-Rules above referred to.

When the equipment is completed and the vessel is ready for inspection, it is required that application shall be made in writing, by the master or owner, to the local inspectors within whose district the vessel is owned or employed.

There are no fees due or collectible for the inspection of steam-vessels or for licensing officers, the same having been abolished by act of Congress approved June 19, 1886.

The following extract from a Treasury decision of May 14, 1888, is published herein for the general information of yacht-owners and others.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-Vessels.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

In reply to so much of your letter of the 4th instant as applies to the inspection of steam pleasure-vessels, you are informed that all such vessels, large or small, are classed as pleasure-yachts (see paragraph 6 of inclosed Regulations, dated January 10, 1888), and certificated upon Form 2116, approved February 7, 1888 (copy inclosed).

Section 23, Rule III, Rules and Regulations, exempts vessels of this class of five tons burden or less from carrying a life-boat.

All pleasure-yachts (steam) under 100 tons gross burden must carry a licensed pilot *and* a licensed engineer, but do not require a licensed master. Steam pleasure-yachts, without regard to tonnage, unless otherwise specifically provided for, are subject to the general inspection laws applicable to passenger steamers.

The term "persons" used in the certificate, Form 2116, in contradistinction to the word "passenger" used in certificates Forms 2113 and 2113½, issued to steamers regularly engaged in commerce, is simply to distinguish between the class of persons or passengers carried, in the one case such persons being guests of the owners and carried free, while in the other they are persons who are carried for hire.

Different penalties, however, would apply in case of an excess of persons or passengers being carried over the number allowed in the certificate of inspection.

In the case of a steam pleasure-yacht, the penalties would accrue under Section 4500, Revised Statutes, namely, a fine of \$500, while in the case of an excess on a steamer certificated as a passenger-steamer the penalties are defined in Sections 4465 and 4499 of the Revised Statutes, namely, under the first-named section, \$10 and the passage-money for each person carried in excess, and under the last-named section, a general penalty of \$500.

* * * * *

Respectfully yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
ASSIGNMENT OF UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS.

1888.
Department No. 55.

Treasury Department,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,

May 17, 1888.

To Officers authorized to attest assignments of U. S. Bonds:

In taking acknowledgment of the assignment of U. S. Registered Bonds, you are respectfully requested to call the attention of assignors to the ruling of this Department that an assignment by an Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, or Attorney, to himself individually, is void in law, and that no transfer will be made upon such an assignment except when special authority is granted therefor by the Court having jurisdiction of the matter. Care should be taken that assignors' names are written exactly as in the bonds, or in the powers under which they act.

W. S. Rosecrans

Register.

APPROVED :

C. S. FAIRCHILD.

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 56.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Paintings and the other articles specified in the free-list, paragraph 759, when specially imported in good faith for the use and as the permanent property of any society or institution incorporated or established for the encouragement of the fine arts, may be admitted to an absolute free entry without requiring the bond specified in Section 2509 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1888.)

2. A species of jasmine oil, which upon investigation is found to be a fixed oil impregnated with the fragrance of the flowers of jasmine by the process of enfleurage, is held to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free-list, T. L., 570, for "oils * * * jasmine, or jasimine." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 14, 1888.)

3. An article called "lighting-fluid," which upon investigation was found to consist of a solution of oxides of zirconium, lanthanum, and yttrium in nitric acid, was held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 92) for "all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 14, 1888.)

4. Silk guards for watches, eye-glasses, &c., cannot be considered as embraced within the scope of Schedule N (T. L., 459) for "jewelry of all kinds," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule L (T. L., 383) for "merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 15, 1888.)

5. An article called "antifebrine," which is a chemical compound recommended under that name as a substitute for quinine, although one of the numerous class of remote derivatives of coal-tar, being similar in all essential particulars to the antipyrine, which is the subject of Department's decision of August 26, 1885 (Synopsis 7086), is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 16, 1888.)

6. Alcohol and alcoholic preparations, whether imported in bottles or in casks, are not subject to the restrictions as to the number of bottles to the case or capacity of casks prescribed in Schedule H for

spirituous liquors or beverages, it being held that such schedule does not apply to alcohol or any of the alcoholic preparations specified in Schedule A, paragraphs 100 to 103. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 16, 1888.)

7. Under the advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury, it is held that the provisions in Schedule C (T. L., 167) prescribing a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on "forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron, of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture," &c., do not apply to forgings of *steel alone*, but only to forgings which are composed of both materials or of iron alone. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 16, 1888.)

8. Pulverized flint-stone is held to be free of duty under the provision in the free-list, T. L., 701, for "ground flint-stones." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 18, 1888.)

9. After a further consultation with the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, it is ascertained that both "sprats" and "brislings" belong to the same species—that of herring—and it is held, therefore, that when salted or pickled they are both liable to duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent. per pound, under the provision in Schedule G (T. L., 278) for "herrings, pickled or salted." Decision 8622, which was based upon an erroneous view of the facts, is rescinded. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, 1888.)

10. Silverware and linen goods are not specified in the free-list, paragraph 759, and are, therefore, not entitled to free entry, although specially imported for the use of a society incorporated or established for either of the purposes mentioned in said paragraph. (Letter to Messrs. L. W. Morris & Son, New York, May 19, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES FOR EXHIBITION UNDER SECTION 2508 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

1888.
Department No. 57.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

Article 404 of the General Regulations under the Customs and Navigation Laws of the United States, 1884, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The importer of such article must subscribe to an affidavit in the following form:

"I do truly swear that the articles in the annexed invoice described are imported in good faith exclusively for exhibition by [here name the association], an association authorized by the laws of the [here insert United States, or the name of the State, as the case may be], for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and are not intended for sale."

The Collector of Customs may also in any case require other proofs to show that the sole object of the importation is for exhibition, and that none of the articles covered by the entry are intended for sale, and if such evidence is not satisfactory, free entry should be refused.

The articles, after due entry, must be carefully examined and appraised, the duties ascertained, and a bond taken as prescribed by Department's regulations of September 2, 1887 (Synopsis 8417), conditioned that duties shall be paid to the United States on all the articles covered by the entry, in case the same, or any portion thereof, are not exported within six months after the date of importation, the penalty of the bond in all cases to be double the amount of the duties, and the bond to be executed by the importer as principal, with two sureties who, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, are good and responsible.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

STATUTORY RELIEF IN CASE OF ASSESSMENTS PROPOSED UNDER
SECTION 3309, REVISED STATUTES.

1888.
Department No. 58.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1888.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

When a distiller of spirits from grain or molasses is notified of a proposed assessment under Section 3309 Revised Statutes, and he has reason to believe that the liability in whole or in part has been caused by an unavoidable accident or by a misunderstanding of the law and regulations, and claims relief under Section 6, Act of March 1, 1879, as amended by Section 8, Act of May 28, 1880, affidavits will be required from the distiller, storekeeper, gauger, and other witnesses, if any, fully setting forth the facts and the extent to which the actual product or the required capacity has been affected by accidents or misunderstanding. These affidavits should be sent to the Deputy Collector of the division in which the distillery is located, who should diligently inquire into, ascertain, and state the facts in the case, give estimates of the amount of loss, if any, of spirits occurring by unavoidable accident or misunderstanding of the law and regulations, certify to the same, and transmit the papers to the Collector, who will then write out his opinion of the evidence in the case, with his recommendation as to omitting the proposed assessment or any part thereof, as may appear to him equitable and just, and then forward all the papers with his opinion to the Commissioner. A strict compliance with these instructions may avoid the calling for additional papers.

Collectors are expected to keep in their respective offices the evidence that grain and molasses distillers have been, prior to assessment, notified of the liability for excess, or deficiency, or for both, as the case may be.

FRUIT-BRANDY DISTILLERS.

Explanations of distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, and grapes, intended to show why assessments certified on Office Form 245 should not be made, often show that greater care should be exercised by them in operating their distilleries under the Internal-Revenue Laws.

It is sometimes alleged, for example, that but one still has been used, while the distiller is charged with the capacity of two stills. Upon examination it is found that the two stills have been registered (Form 26) *for use* and that the distiller had not afterwards registered one of them *not for use* (Form 26), nor made application on Form 143 for reduction of capacity. The records of this office, therefore, show the capacity of the distillery to be the capacity of the two stills as shown by the survey, and not merely the capacity of the one still which the distiller actually used. The law, moreover, requires the Commissioner to assess the tax on the deficiency in production below eighty per cent. of the capacity as fixed by the lawful survey—that is, in this case, on the deficiency below eighty per cent. of the surveyed capacity of the two stills. Collectors will please call the special attention of their deputies and fruit-brandy distillers to this matter.

Another requirement of the law appears to have been frequently overlooked: The law requires the Commissioner to determine the deficiency taxes monthly; and as the time operated by fruit distillers each month is arrived at by aggregating the hours run and dividing by 24, counting the remainder as a whole day, it is advisable for such distillers to operate such a number of hours each month as will be exactly divisible by 24. This can be accomplished through the exercise of a little forethought.

Many distillers claim that the failure to produce the required capacity is due to the use of inferior, green, or over-ripe fruit. The distiller who uses poor materials, whether grain or fruit, does so at his own risk.

It is also expected of distillers that they shall use good machinery and apparatus. The fact that a tub or a still is leaky is not of itself a sufficient reason for omitting an assessment for deficiency. Fruit distillers should take special care to see that all vessels to be used are made water-tight, and are put in thorough repair before the commencement of the distilling season. These precautions will, it is believed, greatly lessen the occasion for making assessments caused by loss of cider, singlings, or other materials.

If, however, a distiller is notified on Form 245 of any deficiency, he should at once sign the paper in presence of a witness (who should also sign), and return the paper to the Collector. If the return is not made within 30 days, the Deputy Collector should send a certificate to the Collector to the effect that the notice was delivered to the distiller in person, or mailed to him, as the case may be, and give the month and year in which liability is incurred, and the amount of tax due.

If the proposed assessment against a fruit distiller is occasioned in whole or in part by an unavoidable accident, or a misunderstanding of the law and regulations, the instructions to grain distillers as to submitting evidence will apply. The Deputy Collector should certify in detail, giving estimates of the loss of spirits, so that the true liability may be readily ascertained by the Collector and determined by the Commissioner.

Collectors should see that "Extracts from Regulations, Series 7, No. 7," concerning the distillation of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, are placed in the hands of every fruit distiller in their respective districts, and receipt taken therefor on Form No. 163. Copies of the "Extracts" and Form No. 163 may be obtained by requisition on this office.

Evidence intended to show that a proposed spirit deficiency assessment should not be made, if forwarded to this office without the Deputy Collector's certificate and the Collector's recommendation, will be filed in this office, and may be considered in connection with a claim for abatement on Form 47, or for refunding on Form 46, but cannot be regarded as sufficient to warrant the omission of the proposed assessment.

E. HENDERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 59.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the present month, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Hat, bonnet, and belt-pins, consisting of pins of much larger size than the ordinary solid-head pins, mounted with glass heads, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 19, 1888.)

2. Department's decision of the 17th ultimo (Synopsis 8784), based upon the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hartranft against Sheppard, will be distinctly understood as only relating to quilts composed of *eider* down in connection with silk or cotton fabrics, and not of the ordinary down or feathers, it having been ascertained that while eider down constitutes the component material of chief value of such quilts, the ordinary down or feathers is generally of a much less value than the silk or cotton composing the articles. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, May 21, 1888.)

3. The day of the sailing of a vessel from the foreign port has been held to be the date of exportation of imported merchandise for duty purposes. (Letter to Messrs. Dana & Co., New York, May 21, 1888.)

4. Brass pocket-compasses, being ordinary instruments in common use, which are made of brass, iron, and steel, with covers of glass, inclosed in small brass boxes having movable covers, are not "philosophical apparatus and instruments" within the meaning of Schedule N (T. L. 475), but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of * * * metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 22, 1888.)

5. Certain so-called "clarifying-powder," which is reported to consist of a preparation for clarifying white and red wines, and to be a compound of tannic acid and the sulphate of potash and alumina, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 92) for "all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, May 23, 1888.)

6. Certain glazed paper made in sheets of various sizes, and intended for use as wrapping-paper, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. L., 392) for "all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 24, 1888.)

7. A certain fabric manufactured of wool and cotton, and commercially known as "coffin-cloth," is not the "women's and children's dress-goods" prescribed in Schedule K (T. L., 365), but is dutiable at the rates prescribed by the further provision in said schedule (T. L., 362) according to value per pound. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, May 24, 1888.)

8. Certain so-called "Dutch hand-made printing-paper," which upon investigation was found to be suitable for use both in writing and printing, and also, to some extent, in making blank-books, the main use, however, being for printing purposes, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. L., 386) for "paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing-paper." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 24, 1888.)

9. Certain so-called brass pins, which upon inspection of samples are found to consist of pieces of brass wire about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, smaller at one end than at the other, and used in the manufacture of rivets for watch-cases and various other purposes, are held to be not entitled to entry either as watch materials or as pins, but are liable to duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of * * * any * * * metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, May 25, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,
Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

QUARANTINE STATION AT NORTH CHANDELEUR ISLAND.

1888.
Department No. 60.
Marine-Hospital Bureau.

Treasury Department,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1888.

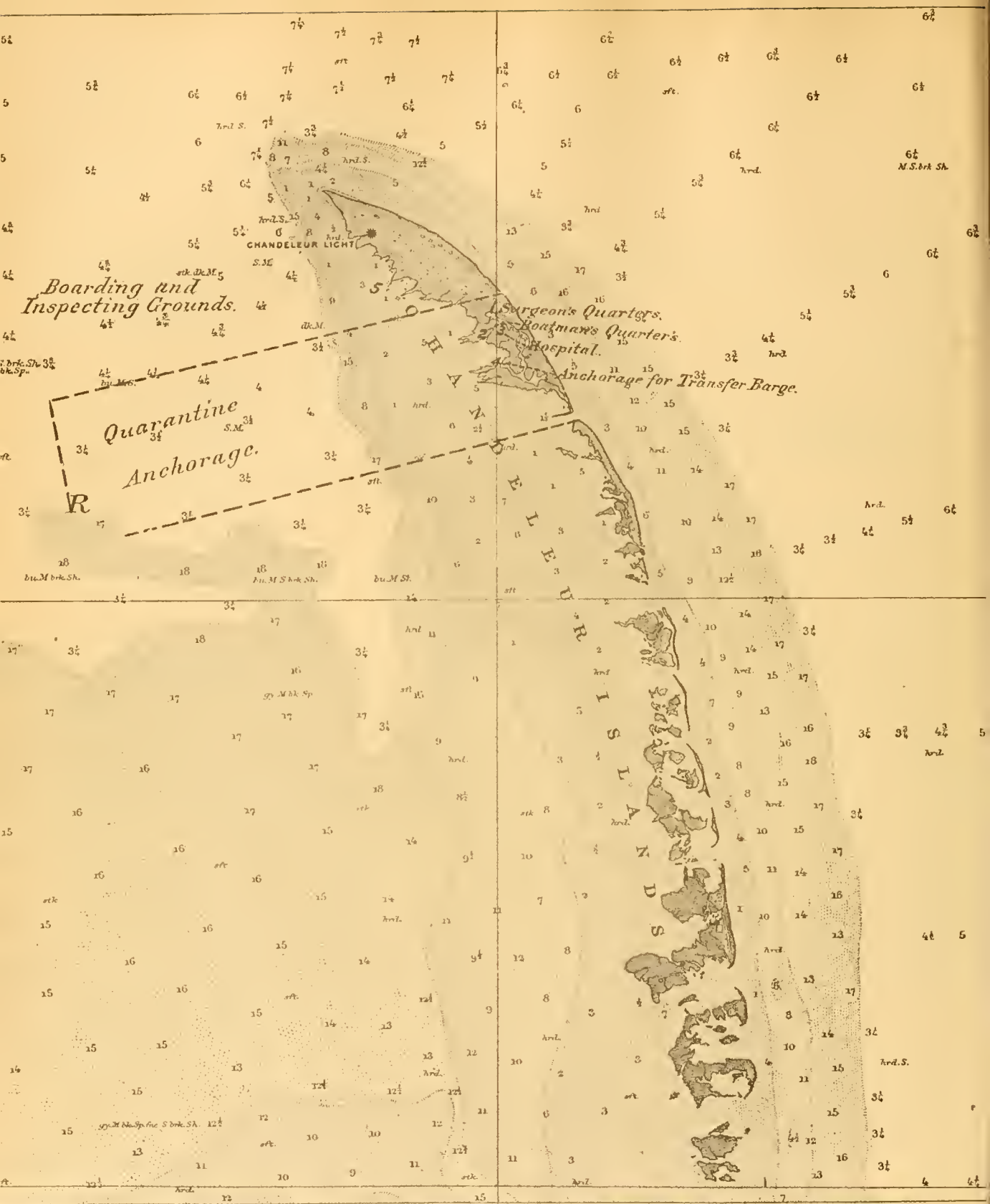
To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, Customs Officers, and others concerned:

The Board appointed May 4, 1888, to select the point on Chandeleur Island for the establishment of a quarantine station, having made their report, the designated position on the chart for the quarantine anchorage; and the portion of the Island for the location of the buildings, is hereby approved, according to the sketch map embodied in and made a part of this Circular.*

The station will be occupied by the Marine-Hospital Service as soon as the necessary buildings shall have been completed.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

*See map on reverse of this page.



CIRCULAR.

PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

1888.

Department No. 61.

Division of Revenue Marine, No. 37.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 4, 1888.

In order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, as provided in Section 4792, Revised Statutes, the Act of April 29, 1878, and appropriation acts authorizing the President to maintain quarantine at points of danger, the President has determined to establish, by means of the vessels of the Revenue Marine, a national patrol of the coast of the United States, so far as it may be practicable under existing law and consistent with the performance of the other duties confided to that Service.

You are accordingly directed to cruise, actively, with the Revenue Steamer under your command, upon the outer lines of your cruising-grounds, and to exercise special vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports, or from infected ports of the United States, directing your inquiries, first, as to the port from which the vessel sailed, and, secondly, as to the health of those on board at the time of departure, during passage, and at the time of hailing: and should the information gained indicate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew, or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station provided for her port of destination.

The following regulations will be observed relative to the inspection of vessels:

If a vessel be found with sickness on board, or in a foul condition, she will be directed to proceed to the quarantine station hereinbefore indicated, and the Revenue-Marine officer will immediately notify the proper quarantine officer. In such case no person will be permitted to board the vessel until the medical officers in charge of the quarantine shall have given the usual permit.

Should the pilot or master of a vessel, when hailed, report cases of recent or present sickness on board, the revenue officer will not board, but will send her immediately to quarantine.

Quarantine officers will be recognized as follows, viz:

Medical officers or acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service in charge of Gulf, South Atlantic, Cape Charles, or Delaware Breakwater Quarantines, or any officer of said Service on duty at any port on the interior rivers, the Great Lakes, or Pacific coast, and all quarantine officers acting under proper State or local authority.

Special regulations to aid local quarantine authorities will be promulgated hereafter should occasion require.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S .

1888.
Department No. 62.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. On the exportation of cordage manufactured wholly from imported jute, a drawback will be allowed of the duty paid on the quantity of the imported material used in the manufacture equal to the net weight of the exported cordage, less the legal retention of 10 per cent. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 28, 1888.)

2. Certain articles called chain-links, which consist of pieces of iron wire, each in the form of a split ring with the split spread apart, such rings being of different sizes and so constructed as to be used for coupling purposes and for linking broken chains, are not covered by the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 171) for "chain or chains of all kinds," &c., and, not being otherwise specially enumerated, are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under T. L., 216, for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of iron." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 28, 1888.)

3. Certain coats made of lamb-skins with the wool on are held, in accordance with Department's previous decision (Synopsis 717), to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 435) for "fur, articles made of, and not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 29, 1888.)

4. Powdered tin is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures * * * not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of * * * tin;" and zinc in granules is held to be dutiable at the rate of 12 cents per pound, it (not being specially enumerated) assimilating to zinc in blocks or pigs, under T. L., 193. Bismuth in sticks is held to be exempt from duty, under the provision in the free-list (T. L., 651) for "bismuth," that provision being sufficiently comprehensive to include both native and refined bismuth. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, May 29, 1888.)

5. Certain articles known as button-shanks, consisting of the portions known as the foundation and eye, which are used in the manufacture of metal buttons, the same being in fact two metal disks, to one of which a shank is permanently attached, and which when placed together form the foundation or mold, and which when covered makes a finished button, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 407) for "button-molds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, May 31, 1888.)

6. Certain medicinal preparations known as "Granules Dosimetriques du Dr. Burggraeve," consisting of aconitine, eolchicine, strychnine, caffeine, podophyllin, arseniate of iron, arseniate of soda, &c., which are standard medicinal preparations of the school of medicine of somewhat recent origin known as the dosimetric, and which are the medicines used by the practitioners of that school in the treatment of diseases, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 93) for "all medicinal preparations * * * of which alcohol is not a component part, and which are not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 1, 1888.)

7. Certain so-called "felt-cloth," manufactured of wool and hair, used in the manufacture of saddles for horses, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 362) for manufactures of wool, &c., such fabric not being the endless felts for paper or printing-machines specified in the same schedule, T. I., 379. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 2, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

FREE ENTRY OF BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR COLLEGES, &c.

1888.
Department No. 63.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

On the importation of articles claimed to be exempt from duty under the provisions of paragraphs 660, 759, and 771, Act of March 3, 1883, except in the case of serial publications, you are authorized, in the absence of the oath of the proper officer, to permit the consignee to make free entry on his oath that the several articles enumerated in the entry are specially imported for the use of an institution or society of the character specified in said provisions of law, and the execution of a bond, the penalty of which shall be twice the value of the articles in question, conditioned for the production of the proper oath within four months from the date of the entry.

The requirements of the Department's instructions of October 9, 1884 (Synopsis 6599), and November 28, 1887 (Synopsis 8553), inconsistent with these instructions are hereby revoked.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
C O N F E R E N C E S O F L O C A L A P P R A I S E R S.

1888.
Department No. 64.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The Quarterly Conferences of Local Appraisers provided for by Department's Circular of June 6, 1887 (Synopsis 8276), will be continued during the ensuing fiscal year, and will be held at the United States Appraiser's office at New York, on the second Mondays of July and October, 1888, and January and April, 1889, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as prescribed in the said circular, with the exception that they will be attended by the Local Appraisers at the following ports:

The Conference in July, 1888, by the Appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, and Cleveland.

The Conference in October, 1888, by the Appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

The Conference in January, 1889, by the Appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland (Me.), and Buffalo.

The Conference in April, 1889, by the Appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, and St. Louis.

At any of the above-designated ports where there are two or more Local Appraisers, one only (who may be designated by the Collector) shall attend a Conference, and at ports where it may be impracticable for the Appraiser to attend, and the attendance of an Assistant Appraiser is desired in his stead, such substitution may be made by and with the approval of the Collector, and on due notice to the Department in advance of the meeting.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

RECORD AND CLASSIFICATION OF CONTINUED AND REMITTENT FEVERS.

1888.
Department No. 65.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1888.

To Medical Officers and Acting Assistant Surgeons:

With a view of formulating a more precise symptomatology of the "continued" and "remittent" fevers; from and after July 1, 1888, you are directed to take full and accurate notes of all cases of "continued" and "remittent" fevers treated by you among patients of the Marine-Hospital Service, and to make special semi-annual reports of all such cases to this office.

The cases of fever should be classified, as far as practicable, according to the symptoms in each case, into simple continued, enteric, remittent, &c., and every symptom noted.

The presence or absence of the following symptoms relative to enteric fever should be carefully noted, together with the dates of their respective appearance:

Eruption.	Temperature range.
Diarrhœa.	Enlargement of spleen.
Tympanites.	Delirium (character).
Intestinal hemorrhage.	Mode of onset (gradual or sudden); presence or absence
Perforation of intestines.	of initial chill.
Peritonitis.	Presence or absence of intestinal lesions, and, if present,
Necropsy.	give exact location.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

LAMBERTON, N. J., TO BE KNOWN AS TRENTON.

1888.

Department No. 66.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, .

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The attention of the officers of the customs is invited to the provisions of the Act approved May 28, 1888, appended hereto, changing the name of the port of Lambertton, in the district of Burlington, N. J., to Trenton, in said district.

C. B. MORTON,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 107.]

AN ACT changing the name of the port of Lambertton, in the district of Burlington, New Jersey, to the port of Trenton, in said district.

Whereas, after the constituting of the port of Lambertton, in the collection district of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, the borough of Lambertton, where such port is situated, was incorporated into and became a part of the city of Trenton, in said State: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port now known as the port of Lambertton, in the collection district of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, shall hereafter be known and denominated as the port of Trenton, in said district.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to in any way affect the validity of any act heretofore done by the collector or any official of said port, nor to in any way affect the official standing of any official of said port, or the powers and duties of any such official, the sole intent and purpose of this act being to change the name of said port.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

CIRCULAR.

PRESENTATION OF VOUCHERS TO THE DEPARTMENT.

1888.
Department No. 67.
Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1888.

The following regulations are to be observed in regard to vouchers submitted for expenditures made by officers of the Department under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

First. When vouchers are taken in duplicate in payment of *salaries*, only the originals are to be forwarded to the Department; the duplicate is to be retained by the officer making the disbursement.

Second. Officers making purchases in open market for the use of the service will discontinue the practice of taking bills of goods made out on the bill-heads of the person, firm, or corporation making the sale, and instead thereof must furnish departmental blank form of voucher in duplicate, upon which the person, firm, or corporation is required to make an itemized bill of the articles in detail, showing each item, the price paid, and the date of purchase, the original and duplicate to be forwarded to the Department.

After reaching the Department, the duplicate will be detached and retained in the bureau or office through which the authorization was made, and only the original transmitted with the account to the two disbursement clerks of the Department and the accounting officers.

Copies of the Department letters of authorization need not be furnished with the voucher or account unless specifically called for.

Vouchers for personal expenses, or for expenditures reimbursable, must be supported by sub-vouchers as heretofore.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

1888.

Department No. 68.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following requirements and instructions of the Department are published for your guidance in the treatment of protests and appeals from your assessment of duty on imported merchandise and as supplementary to the requirements of Articles 362 and 363, General Regulations of 1884, viz:

Protests must set forth the name of the importing vessel, the date of importation, the number or numbers of the entries, the dates of liquidation, the description of the goods covered thereby, marks and numbers on cases, and the provision of law and the rates of duty claimed to be applicable to the goods.

Protests and appeals must be lodged within ten and thirty days, respectively, including Sundays and holidays, after the date of original liquidation of the entries, and are not valid when filed prior to such liquidation. The importer's address should be stated in the appeal.

Importers are restricted to relief claimed in their protests and appeals, and such documents are applicable only to the entries and goods specified therein.

Protests and appeals of foreign shippers are not valid unless they are also the consignees of the goods. Personal and household effects of persons arriving in the United States are not subject to the requirement of protest and appeal.

Reports on appeals should in all cases refer by date and number, if printed, to the Department's decision, if any, on which the assessment of duty was based.

The requirements of this Circular, which are amendatory of existing regulations, will take effect and be enforced on and after the 1st of July next.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
FASTENINGS FOR BONDED CARS, VESSELS, ETC.

1888.
Department No. 69.
Division of Special Agents.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, June 14, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

On June 24, 1886, the Department ordered the discontinuance from and after July 15, 1886, of the use of locks and seal-holders for securing cars, &c., transporting unappraised merchandise in bond, and directed the use of lead seals and wires on all vehicles conveying goods in bond between the several ports and merchandise in transit through Canada. Customs officers were instructed to require the bonded common carriers to furnish the necessary seals for the purpose indicated. It appearing that there was not only a want of uniformity in the seals furnished by said bonded carriers, but that in many instances the seals were of a character which afforded little or no protection, the Department, after an investigation of the matter by a competent committee, of which a representative of the bonded railroads, well informed upon the subject of car-fastenings, was a member, has decided to require carriers bonded for the transportation of unappraised goods to secure their cars and vessels employed in such transportation by locks. The lock selected for this purpose has a registering capacity equal to 10,000 lead seals, and is manufactured by W. F. Beasley, No. 129 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. It is a registering lock of the same mechanism but of different pattern from the lock manufactured by said Beasley and used by the Post-Office Department for the past seven years, and the price is \$2.50 each. Requisitions for the necessary supply of such locks should be made upon the manufacturer by the bonded common carriers. The keys for the locks will be transmitted to this Department, and a limited number of such keys will be furnished customs officers at the ports specified in the first and seventh sections of the act approved June 10, 1880, and acts amendatory thereof, governing the transportation of merchandise without appraisement. The locks will be consecutively numbered, and in addition to the number will have placed thereon a letter or mark to designate the bonded carrier to which they belong. A record of the numbers will be kept at this Department.

Lead seals and wires will continue to be used on all cars transporting appraised merchandise in bond and merchandise in transit through Canada. Three seals have been selected for use in this class of transportation, either of which may be used by the bonded common carriers, viz: A round tin-lined lead seal with a single crimped wire attached, one end of which is anchored in the seal, furnished by the New York Lead Seal and Press Company, No. 112 Liberty Street, New York, at \$2.50 per thousand. This seal when compressed assumes a convex and concave shape with a milled outer edge. A round seal, designated the "Horse Shoe" pattern, with a single wire, one end of which is anchored in the seal, the other looped so as to pass over a solid lead center-piece fitting in a prepared groove, furnished by E. J. Brooks & Co., No.

51 Dey Street, New York City, at \$4 per thousand, and a cylindrical-shaped seal, having a single wire with looped and hooked ends, furnished by the Buffalo Seal and Press Company of Buffalo, N. Y., at \$2 per thousand.

Bonded common carriers should make requisition upon either of the manufacturers above named for such supply of seals as may be required. Presses for use with the lead seals above referred to will continue to be furnished by the Department upon requisition of customs officers, who, from and after the 1st of October next, will refuse the delivery of goods for transportation to carriers whose cars, &c., are not furnished with the fastenings above referred to.

The customs cards required by Circular No. 79, dated June 24, 1886, to be placed upon vehicles transporting bonded merchandise will continue to be used, as will also seals for cording and sealing packages, and authority to purchase such seals will be granted by the Department on application of customs officers. All other provisions of said Circular No. 79, dated June 24, 1886, are hereby revoked.

The Department has no objection to the use of the lock prescribed for securing cars containing unappraised merchandise, on cars laden with appraised goods in bond or goods passing in transit through Canada between American ports, if bonded common carriers so elect.

Any failure on the part of either of the manufacturers above named to promptly furnish locks or seals of the kinds and at the prices stated should at once be reported to this Department.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR. ✓

DEPARTMENT BLANKS—CHANGE FROM CALENDAR YEAR TO FISCAL
YEAR.

1888.
Department No. 70.
Division of W., E., and A.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1888.

On and after July 1, 1888, the numbering of the quarters of the year will be made by the *fiscal* instead of the *calendar* year, as heretofore. After that date the quarters will be as follows :

First quarter, July 1 to September 30.

Second quarter, October 1 to December 31.

Third quarter, January 1 to March 31.

Fourth quarter, April 1 to June 30.

In the indication of accounts and vouchers, the preparation of warrants and departmental blanks, the payment of salaries, and all other business of the Department in which it may be necessary to divide or make mention of the quarters, the foregoing direction will be observed.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.



C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 71.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. An article called condensed weiss beer, which upon investigation is found to be not the weiss beer of commerce, but a base from which weiss beer is manufactured, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as an unenumerated manufactured article, under the provisions of Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, June 4, 1888.)

2. Certain paper boxes containing cotton frillings, which are covered with silk and ornamented with metal ornaments, and which are evidently intended for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of the goods to the United States, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 4, 1888.)

3. Water-proof cloaks composed of India rubber, wool or worsted, and other materials, which, under the existing tariff, are liable to two different rates of duty, are, under and by virtue of Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, dutiable at the higher of such rates, which is that prescribed in Schedule K (T. I., 367) for "cloaks * * * or other outside garments * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, June 5, 1888.)

4. Tissue paper, so called, which is paper almost exclusively used for making letter-press copies of letters or written matter, is, under and by virtue of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Lawrence against Merritt, dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, as "all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for," under T. I., 392. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 5, 1888.)

5. Sheets of zinc, not nickel-plated, which are specially manufactured for printing purposes, the same being stamped "polished plate for transfer or pen-work," and cut in the forms and of the sizes to suit the special purposes for which they may be designed, and which are not the ordinary sheet-zinc of commerce, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * zinc." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 6, 1888.)

6. Certain so-called amyl acetic, amyl butyric, and amyl valerian, which upon investigation are found to consist of ethers which enter into the composition of certain essences recognized as fruit-essences, are held to be dutiable at the rate of \$2.50 per pound, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 114) for "fruit-ethers, oils, or essences." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 6, 1888.)

7. An article called dugong oil, which is put up in bottles with labels recommending it as a cure for consumption and diseases of the chest and back, and having a trade-mark stamped thereon with directions for using, specifying the doses, &c., the article being known as "Ching's Dugong Oil," is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, June 7, 1888.)

8. Certain so-called "crayons," which, however, upon investigation, were found to consist of "lithographic printers' ink," put up in small rolls about two inches in length, were held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 456) for "inks of all kinds," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 9, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FROM THE APPROPRIATION
“EXPENSES COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS” FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

1888.
Department No. 72.
Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Washington, D C., June 13, 1888.

To the Principal Customs Offices and others:

All existing authorizations for expenditures from the appropriation entitled “Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs” for the purchase of supplies or materials or for temporary services will expire with June 30, 1888.

Estimates for expenditures for the purposes above stated for the fiscal year 1889 should be promptly made, in detail, and in all cases the lowest possible limit of expenditures should be adopted, having due regard for the prompt and efficient administration of the public service.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
C O N T R A C T S F O R T H E C A R E O F S E A M E N , E T C .

1888.
Department No. 73.

Treasury Department,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1888.

The following contracts for the care of seamen entitled to relief from this Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, are published for the information of accounting officers of the Treasury Department, disbursing agents, medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, and customs officers. This Circular is to be regarded as official notification of the acceptance of the proposals made by the parties designated, and must be cited on all bills for the treatment and maintenance of seamen, and for the burial of deceased patients, as the authority for any expenditure incurred under its provisions. Charges will be allowed only for actual time in hospital. The right is reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to terminate any contract whenever the interests of the Service require it. All relief must be furnished in accordance with the Revised Regulations approved 1885, and subsequent circulars.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD.

Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Albany Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Alexandria Infirmary to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

Dr. J. D. Rush to furnish medical attendance and medicines, at \$45 per month; Martha Campbell to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day, and to provide for the burial of deceased patients at \$12.50 each.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. Henry Whelpley to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; contagious diseases, \$1.50 per day. Patients requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to Cincinnati, Ohio; Sanders & Clover to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

ASTORIA, OREG.

J. Frank Page, M. D., to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at 95 cents per day; B. B. Franklin to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; George Rinehart to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$9.50 each.

BANGOR, ME.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Preble & Kanaley to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; Abel Hunt to provide for burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., AND SUB-PORTS.

Medical attendance and medicines to be furnished at Barnstable, by Dr. G. W. Kelley, at \$8 per month; at Chatham, by Dr. B. D. Gifford, at \$12.50 per month; at Dennis, by Dr. H. S. Kelley, jr., at \$45 per month; at Hyannis, by Dr. G. W. Kelley, at \$38 per month; at Provincetown, by Dr. W. S. Birge, at \$12 per month; at Wellfleet, by Dr. William N. Stone, at \$12.50 per month. Seamen applying for relief at Wood's Holl will be sent to the Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven.

BATH, ME.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; William J. Howard to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; John M. Clark to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$14 each. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.

BELFAST, ME.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; John Dolloff to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.25 per day.

BISMARCK, DAK.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; quarters, subsistence, and nursing to be furnished by Sister Regina Otto, at 90 cents per day.

BOSTON, MASS.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.; burial of deceased patients at the hospital cemetery; burial of foreign patients, \$10 each.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines to be furnished by the Bridgeport Hospital, at \$1 per day; D. C. Peck, agent, to provide in like manner for small-pox patients, at \$20 per week; John Cullinan to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. A. Holland to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at 80 cents per day; Moore & Valentino to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$20 each.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; the Buffalo Hospital (Sisters of Charity) to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 75 cents per day, and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$6 each.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The St. Francis Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, medical attendance, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day; P. F. Unterkircher & Sons to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

BURLINGTON, VT.

The Mary Fletcher Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1 per day.

CAIRO, ILL.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital.

CEDAR KEYS, FLA.

R. T. Walker, M. D., to furnish medical attendance and medicines, at \$15 per month; John H. Sutton to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.50 per day.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; the City Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day; contagious cases, \$1.50 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each. Seamen requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.; out-patients to be treated at the dispensary (Atlantic Wharf).

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. E. Tyler, chairman County Hospital, to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 65 cents per day; contagious cases, \$1.50 per day; Jerry Long to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; J. A. Linn to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$18 each.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; dispensary at the hospital, southeast corner Third and Kilgour streets; J. J. Sullivan & Co. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the "Cleveland City Hospital Association" to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, in the United States Marine Hospital, under lease of September 21, 1875, at 64 cents per day. The hospital to be kept in repair by the association; J. V. McGorray to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; James E. Ellis to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.40 per day.

CRISFIELD, MD.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; quarters, subsistence, and nursing to be furnished by A. D. Nelson, at 55 cents per day. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT, MICH.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; out-patients at the dispensary, Room 16, Campan Building; E. H. Patterson to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$8 each.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; M. M. Hoffmann to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$14 each.

DULUTH, MINN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Luke's Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 92½ cents per day; Randall, Kendall & Co. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$16 each.

EASTPORT, ME.

Hospital relief to be furnished on the recommendation of the Collector of Customs.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Mary's Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day. Patients requiring long-continued treatment to be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

EDENTON, N. C.

Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.

EDGARTOWN, MASS.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ELLSWORTH, ME.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon. Emergency cases only will be furnished continuous hospital treatment; all other cases requiring hospital treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.

EMPIRE CITY, OREG.

C. B. Golden, M. D., to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$2.50 per day, and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

ERIE, PA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Hamot Hospital Association to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 71 cents per day; Riblet Bros. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$25 each. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

ESCANABA, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Delta County Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; D. A. Oliver to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

EUREKA, CAL.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; James Gill to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day; contagious cases, \$3 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$20 each.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; the Evansville City Hospital Association to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 75 cents per day; Joseph Schaefer to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

FERNANDINA, FLA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. S. Kruse to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.10 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$18 each.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mary G. Herndon to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. M. J. Thomasson to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.50 per day; Hayward & Son to provide for the burial of deceased seamen, at \$14 each.

GALVESTON, TEX.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; Sister Augustine, superior, to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, \$2 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$7 each. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans, at the discretion of the medical officer.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; out-patients to be treated at 1306 F street, N.W., Washington; Providence Hospital, Washington, to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 75 cents per day.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; quarters, subsistence, and nursing to be furnished by M. S. Mustard and Susan Demmison, at \$1.50 per day.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Nancy Palmer to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Hartford Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, at \$20 per week; G. W. Wooley & Son to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$13 each.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; M. M. Gaines to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, at \$2 per day; to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

KEY WEST, FLA.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; Williams & Warren to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Rosa de Viterbos Convent of the Franciscan Sisters to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; Walter Tillman to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. M. Turkis to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at 66½ cents per day; F. Baer to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$8 each; J. E. Gibson to furnish medicines, at 25 cents for each prescription.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; out-patients at the dispensary, 915 Jefferson street; David Ruhl to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$7 each.

LUDINGTON, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; William Peters to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day.

MACHIAS, ME.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Amos Boynton to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day; L. H. Hanscom to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

MANISTEE, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; G. Gabrielsen to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Northwestern Hospital Co. to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, at \$4 per day; and to provide for burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; S. Farris & Co. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$13 each.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; out-patients to be treated at No. 159 Wisconsin street; St. Mary's Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 80 cents per day; G. L. Thomas to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$17 each. Chronic hospital cases to be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill.

MOBILE, ALA.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; Peter F. Alba to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12.50 each.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. M. Vertrees, M. D., to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day; contagious cases, \$1.75 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$6 each.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; seamen applying for hospital relief who are able to bear transportation will be sent to the United States Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. M. T. Whaley and daughter to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at 60 cents per day; Moses T. Bryan to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$13 each.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the New Haven General Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, \$3 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; quarters, subsistence, and nursing to be furnished on the recommendation of the Collector of Customs, at a rate not exceeding \$6 cents per day. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York. Hammond & Caulkins to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; Thos. McMahon & Sons to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$8 each.

NEWPORT, ARK.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Puss Watkins to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1.50 per day.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Newport Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; Michael Cottrell to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$11.50 each. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York; outpatients to be treated at the dispensary, near the "New Barge Office, Battery;" G. F. Schaefer, of Staten Island, to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$7.25 each.

NORFOLK, VA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; Sister Isadore Kenney to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; J. E. Edwards to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The Ogdensburg City Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, \$2 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Oswego Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1.25 per day.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; R. W. Hargis to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; S. B. Hutchinson to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each. Cases requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Ala.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; the German Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 70 cents per day, and to provide for the burial of deceased white patients at \$10 each; colored patients, at \$15 each. Transportation from the Marine-Hospital Office to the hospital to be furnished by the hospital authorities when required. Care and treatment of contagious cases to be furnished by the Philadelphia Board of Health, at \$1 per day; and to provide for the burial of such deceased patients at \$5 each.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; outpatients to be treated at No. 96 Wood Street; the Mercy Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 94 cents per day; J. J. Giltman to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$13 each. Care and treatment of small-pox, yellow fever, or cholera cases to be furnished by the Pittsburgh Board of Health, at \$2 per day.

PORT HURON, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; "Hospital and Home" to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, at \$2 per day. Patients requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Detroit; Geo. Thompson to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

PORTLAND, ME.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; Hsley Bros. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$6.50 each.

PORTLAND, OREG.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service; St. Vincent's Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 60 cents per day; and DeLin & Holman to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$20 each. Out-patients to be treated at the dispensary, Room 21, "Union Block," corner of First and Stark streets.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Cottage Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at 75 cents per day.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; William Weir to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Rhode Island Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1 per day, and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$12 each. Patients requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea (Port of Boston).

RICHMOND, VA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; out-patients to be treated at the Marine-Hospital Office, Custom-House Building; "Retreat for the Sick" Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day.

ROME, GA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. Lou Echols to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y.

Dr. George A. Sterling to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1.50 per day. Only such patients will be furnished hospital treatment at Sag Harbor as are unable to bear transportation to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; Jacob Michel to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10.50 each.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Joseph's Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

SALEM, MASS.

The Salem Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$2.50 per day, to patients unable to bear transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea (Port of Boston); and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Dr. W. A. Winder to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1.30 per day; contagious cases, \$3 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Good Samaritan Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day; Deek & Andres to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$10 each.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; burial of deceased patients at the hospital cemetery; burial of foreign seamen, \$10 each; out-patients to be treated at the Marine-Hospital Office, Rooms 1-3, Appraiser's Building.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; N. V. Gabriel to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service; the St. Joseph's Infirmary to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day. Patients requiring long-continued treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.; John H. Fox to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$7.50 each.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Grace Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 90 cents per day; O. C. Shorey & Co. to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15.45 each.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; out-patients to be treated at the Marine-Hospital Office; T. J. & J. W. Allen to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1.50 per day; W. W. Waring to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$14 each.

SITKA, ALASKA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon.

TACOMA, WASH.

"Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital" to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1 per day; for contagious diseases, at \$1.50 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

TAPPAHANNOCK, VA.

Dr. W. G. Jeffries to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines at Tappahannock, Dr. W. J. Newbill at Carter's Creek, and Dr. W. S. Christian at Urbana, at \$1.50 per day.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; St. Vincent Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 80 cents per day; contagious cases, \$2 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$15 each.

TUCKERTON, N. J.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; Elizabeth Jones to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Vicksburg City Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at \$1 per day; contagious cases, at \$3 per day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; M. C. Vincent to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$14 each.

WALDOBOROUGH AND ROCKLAND, ME.

At Rockland, the medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; and Mary H. Ranlett to furnish quarters, subsistence, and nursing, at \$1 per day. Cases requiring long-continued treatment to be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.

WHEELING, W. VA.

The medical attendance to be furnished by an Acting Assistant Surgeon; the Wheeling Hospital to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, and medicines, at 80 cents per day.

WILMINGTON, CAL.

R. W. Hill, M. D., to furnish quarters, subsistence, nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, at \$1.37½ per day; contagious cases, at \$4 per day; and to provide for the burial of deceased patients at \$13 each.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Hospital patients to be cared for in the United States Marine Hospital; J. W. Woolvin to provide for the burial of deceased patients at \$16 each.

WISCASSET, ME., AND SUB-PORTS.

Emergency cases only will be furnished continuous hospital treatment; all other cases requiring hospital treatment will be furnished transportation to the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.

NOTE.—At all ports not otherwise specified, the dispensary is located at the custom-house or marine hospital. The rate at ports not specifically provided for by this Circular will, in each special case, be fixed by the Department, upon the recommendation of the proper officer, in accordance with the Regulations of 1885.

The rate of charge for seamen from vessels of the Navy and Coast Survey, admitted to hospital under the provisions of paragraph 215, Revised Regulations, and for foreign seamen admitted under the act of March 3, 1875, is hereby fixed at the uniform rate of \$1 per diem at ports where there are marine hospitals, and at contract rates at other ports.

CIRCULAR.
DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.
Department No. 74.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain articles called "stampings," which upon investigation are found to consist of forgings of steel, which only require to be bored, fitted, and polished to be ready and fit for use as parts of bicycles, and which, in their condition as imported, are commercially known as parts of bicycles, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 412) for parts of carriages. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, June 11, 1888.)

2. Certain decorated earthenware tea-pots imported filled with tea, the handles thereof being packed separately, are held, under the principle enunciated in the ruling (Synopsis 8236), to be dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem, as independent importations, under the provision in Schedule B (T. L., 125) for decorated earthenware. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, June 11, 1888.)

3. Upon reconsideration, and after a thorough investigation of the whole matter, it is found that the so-called "black taggers," which is the subject of Department's decision of the 25th of February last (Synopsis 8690), is of substantially the same quality and produced by the same processes of manufacture as the black taggers' iron which, for a long series of years, has been admitted to entry under the provision (in the Act of 1864, re-enacted as well in the Revised Statutes as in the Act of March 3, 1883, T. L., 151) for black taggers' iron, and is commercially known as black taggers' iron; and the weight of evidence is also to the effect that the article is not steel, but a high grade of iron. The Department therefore reverses its said decision of the 25th of February last (Synopsis 8690), in which there was not a full and correct presentation of the facts, and holds that the said black taggers or black taggers' iron is dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, as prescribed in said provision (T. L., 151) of Schedule C. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, June 14, 1888.)

4. Champagne when imported in large bottles called "magnums," holding about two quarts each, there being six magnums in a case, and two cases securely bound together with iron bands so as to form a single package, is not liable to seizure under the provisions in Schedule H (T. L., 310), it being held that the said combined packages, which contain one dozen of the said magnum bottles, constitute a substantial compliance with such provision of the statute. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 14, 1888.)

5. A small steam-yacht imported from Canada is held to be liable to duty, notwithstanding the fact that the same may be intended as a pleasure-yacht for use of the party importing it. (Letter to Messrs. E. P. Spalding & Co., New York, June 14, 1888.)

6. Fry's malted cocoa, which is a patented article protected by a trade-mark, each box of which is accompanied by a circular representing it to be a proprietary preparation, and recommending it to the public as such and as useful in cases of bodily ailments, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 14, 1888.)

7. Certain paper in rolls, commercially known as "ferro-prussiate paper," which is intended to be specially used for solar photograph printing, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, as "manufactures of paper," under Schedule M (T. I., 388), inasmuch as it appears that the paper proper, after manufacture, has been subjected to a further process by having one of its surfaces treated with a preparation composed of prussiate of potash and ammonia citrate of iron, which fits it for the special use above mentioned. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 14, 1888.)

8. The expense of granulating imported granulated rice is not a "charge" within the scope of Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, but is, in fact, an element of the actual market value of the merchandise at the time and place of its exportation. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 15, 1888.)

9. Tin cans containing olive-oil, which are barrel-shaped and corrugated horizontally to give the appearance and more than the strength of hoops, and are furnished with independent screw-faucets for the withdrawal of their contents, and with a screw-closed aperture at the top through which they are originally filled and can be refilled with oil or liquid of any kind after their contents have been removed, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, the articles being coverings which are intended for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of the goods to the United States. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 15, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

SCHEDULE C.—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN RENDERING TO THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS MONTHLY STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, AND OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

1888.

Department No. 75.

Bureau of Statistics.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The following Schedule C exhibits the classification of foreign countries and dependencies prescribed for monthly statements of imports and exports by countries and of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade, which statements are required to be rendered by Collectors of Customs to the Bureau of Statistics of this Department. This schedule will take effect on the first day of July, 1888, and will supersede the Schedules C and D approved August 31, 1878.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE C.

List of Foreign Countries and Dependencies, to be used in the compilation of the monthly statements of foreign commerce and navigation required to be rendered by Collectors of Customs to the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

INSTRUCTIONS.—(a) The title should be written in the respective statements as expressed in this schedule, except that in the case of long titles, where an abbreviation is necessary, the *first two or three words* of the printed title should be given, thus: For "Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Rupert's Land, and the Northwest Territory," write "Quebec, Ontario, &c.," but not "Ontario" or "Quebec" singly. (b) In preparing the statements of navigation, the port as well as the country, island, or colony in which a port is situated, must be designated. (c) Special care should be exercised to credit ports to the correct nationality when islands or sections of a country belong to more than one government. For instance, in the case of the island of Saint Martin, vessels and merchandise from Phillipsburg should be credited as from the Dutch West Indies, and vessels and goods from Marigot as from the French West Indies.

Classes or titles of countries to be entered on the statements of—			(4.) Countries or islands embraced in the classes or titles in columns 2 and 3.
(1.) Number of class.	(2.) Commerce.	(3.) Navigation, as per column 2, with the extensions noted in this column.	
1	Argentine Republic.....		Including Patagonia on the Atlantic.
2	Austria-Hungary.....		
3	Belgium.....		
4	Bolivia.....		
5	Brazil.....		
<i>Central American States.</i>			
6	Costa Rica.....		Including the Bay Islands of Runtan, Utila, Bonacca, &c. Including the Bay Islands of Runtan, Utila, Bonacca, &c.
6a	.....	Costa Rica on Caribbean Sea.	
6b	.....	Costa Rica on the Pacific.	
7	Guatemala.....		
7a	.....	Guatemala on Caribbean Sea.	
7b	.....	Guatemala on the Pacific.	
8	Honduras.....		
8a	.....	Honduras on Caribbean Sea.	
8b	.....	Honduras on the Pacific.	
9	Nicaragua.....		
9a	.....	Nicaragua on Caribbean Sea.	
9b		Nicaragua on the Pacific.	
10	San Salvador.....		Including Patagonia on the Pacific.
11	Chili.....		
12	China.....		Chinese Empire, including the adjacent islands of Formosa, Hainan, &c., but excluding Hong-Kong and Macao, for which see British and Portuguese Possessions.
<i>Denmark and Dependencies.</i>			
13	Denmark.....		Santa Cruz (or St. Croix), St. John, and St. Thomas Islands.
14	Danish West Indies.....		
15	Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.		
16	Ecuador.....		
<i>France and Dependencies.</i>			
17	France.....		Including Corsica Island.
17a		France on the Atlantic.	Including Corsica Island. Desirade, Gaudeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Marie Galante, St. Martin (north part of), and St. Bartholomew Islands.
17b	.....	France on the Mediterranean.	
18	French West Indies.....		
19	French Guiana.....		Off the south coast of Newfoundland. Settlements of Chandernagore, Karikal (or Carical), Pondicherry, and Yanam (or Ganaon), on the east coast of Hindostan; settlement of Mahé, on the west coast of Hindostan; and Possessions in Cochin China, and Cambodia, Tonquin, and Anam in Farther India.
20	Miquelon, Langley, and Saint Pierre Islands.....		
21	French East Indies.....		
22	French Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.....		Algeria on the north coast; settlements on the Senegal, Goree, Dakar, &c., on the coast of Senegambia and Grand Bassam, Dabon, Assinia and Gaboon on the west coast; and Bourbon (or Réunion), the Comoro Islands, Nossi Bé, and Ste. Marie de Madagascar, and Madagascar Islands, off the east coast.
23	French Possessions, all other.....		New Caledonia and dependencies, in Australasia; Marquesas and Society Islands, Tahiti and Moorea, Tubuai and Rai-vavai; Tnamotu, Gambier, and Rapa Islands, and Clipperton Island, in Polynesia, and all other French Possessions not elsewhere specified.

SCHEDULE C.—*List of Foreign Countries and Dependencies, &c.*—Continued.

(1.) Number of class.	Classes or titles of countries to be entered on the statements of—		(4.) Countries or islands embraced in the classes or titles in columns 2 and 3.
	(2.) Commerce.	(3.) Navigation, as per column 2, with the extensions noted in this column.	
	<i>Germany and Dependencies.</i>		
24	Germany.....		German Empire.
25	German Possessions in Africa and Australasia.....		The territories of Togo and Bagida on the slave coast; the district of Bimbia, the island of Nikol, and the various kinglets of Camaroon River, the district of Malimba, Plantation, and Criby, in Biafra Bay; the coast of Damara Land from Cape Frio to Walvisch Bay, and the Namaqualand coast from Walvisch Bay to the Orange River, on the southwest coast of Africa; Hermit Island, west of the Admiralty Group; the Duke of York Islands, between New Britain and New Ireland; and the part of the island of New Britain including the harbors of Makada, Mioko, and Port Wesley, in Australasia.
	<i>Great Britain and Dependencies.</i>		
26	England.....		England, Wales, and the Channel Islands.
27	Scotland.....		Scotland, and the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland Islands.
28	Ireland.....		
29	Gibraltar.....		
30	Dominion of Canada, Provinces of— Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.....		Including Cape Breton Island.
31	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Rupert's Land, and the Northwest Territory.....		
32	British Columbia.....		Including Vancouver's Island.
33	Newfoundland and Labrador.....		
34	British West Indies.....		Bermuda Islands, off the east coast of the United States; Anguilla, Antigua, Bahama, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Caicos, Cayman, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's, and the Virgin Islands including Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, &c., and other British islands in the West Indies not specified.
35	British Guiana.....		
36	British Honduras.....		
37	British East Indies.....		Hindustan (other than the French and Portuguese settlements herein elsewhere specified) and Ceylon; Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim Provinces, and the Straits Settlements (including Penang Island and Wellesley Province, Malacca, and Naning Settlement, and the island of Singapore), in Farther India; Laccadive and Maldive Islands, off the southwest coast of Hindostan; Labuan Island, off the northwest coast of Borneo, and North Borneo.
38	Hong-Kong.....		
39	British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.....		Sierra Leone and settlements on the river Gambia in Senegambia, Gold Coast (including the towns of Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Accra, Lagos, &c.), in Upper Guinea, on the west coast; Cape Colony, British Caffraria, and Natal, on the south coast; Ascension, St. Helena, and Tristan d'Achua Islands, off the west coast; and Amiranthe, Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Seychelle Islands, off the east coast.
40	British Possessions in Australasia.....		Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; and Auckland, Fiji, and Norfolk Islands.
41	British Possessions, all other.....		Aden Peninsula, at the entrance to the Red Sea; Falkland Islands, off the east coast of South America; Heligoland Island, in the North Sea; Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands, in the Mediterranean; and all other British Possessions not elsewhere specified.
42	Greece.....		Greece, Ionian Islands, and the Grecian Archipelago (including the Cyclades, Eubœa, &c.).
43	Hawaiian Islands.....		
44	Haiti.....		
45	Italy.....		Including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, Elba, Pantellaria, Lampedusa, &c., in the Mediterranean.
45a	Italy, continental.....		
45b	Italy, insular.....		The islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Pantellaria, Lampedusa, &c., in the Mediterranean.
46	Japan.....		Including the Loo Choo Islands.
47	Liberia.....		
48	Mexico.....		
48a	Mexico on the Gulf.....		
48b	Mexico on the Pacific.....		
	<i>Netherlands (Holland) and Dependencies.</i>		
49	Netherlands.....		
50	Dutch West Indies.....		Aruba (or Oruba), Bonaire (or Buen Ayre), Curaçoa, Saba, St. Eustache, and St. Martin (south part of) Islands, in the West Indies.
51	Dutch Guiana.....		

SCHEDULE C.—*List of Foreign Countries and Dependencies, &c.*—Continued.

(1.) Number of class.	Classes or titles of countries to be entered on the statements of—			(4.) Countries or islands embraced in the classes or titles in columns 2 and 3.
	(2.) Commerce.	(3.) Navigation, as per column 2, with the extensions noted in this column.		
	<i>Netherlands (Holland) and Dependencies—C'd.</i>			
52	Dutch East Indies.....			Bali, Banda, Borneo, except North Borneo, and the islands of Anamba, Banguey, Laut, Natuna, &c., except Labuan, for which see British East Indies, adjacent to Borneo; Celebes, and the islands of Bambang, Boutong, Cambyna, Pangsane, Sangir, Siao, Xulla, &c., adjacent to Celebes; Floris, Java, Lombok, Madura, the Molucca (including Amboyna, Boero, Ceram, Gilolo, Ternate, &c.), Papua, or New Guinea (west part of), Solor, Sumba, Sumbawa (or Sandalwood), Sumatra, and the islands of Banka, Billiton, Bintang, Carimon, Lingin, Rhio (or Riouw), Sinkep, &c., off the east coast of Sumatra, and Beroo, Engano, Mega, Nias, Pagai, Verkins, &c., off the west coast of Sumatra; Timor (southwest part of), and the islands of Benjour, Cambi, Kisser, Rotto, Sava, Simao, Wetter, &c., adjacent to Timor; and other islands in Malaysia belonging to the Netherlands not specified.
53	Paraguay.			
54	Peru.			
	<i>Portugal and Dependencies.</i>			
55	Portugal.			
56	Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.			
57	Portuguese East Indies.....			Settlements of Damaun, Din, and Goa, on the west coast of Hindostan; Macao Island, off the coast of China; Timor Island (northeast part of), &c., in Malaysia.
58	Portuguese Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.			Bissao, &c., in Senegambia, and Angola, Benguela, &c., in Lower Guinea, on the west coast; possessions in Mozambique, on the east coast; and Annobon, Principe (or Prince's), and St. Thomas Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast.
59	Romania.			
	<i>Russia and Dependencies.</i>			
60	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.			
61	Russia on the Black Sea.			
62	Russia, Asiatic.			Siberia, including Saghalien Island.
63	San Domingo.			
	<i>Spain and Dependencies.</i>			
64	Spain.....			Including the Balearic Islands.
64a	.....	Spain on the Atlantic.		
64b	.....	Spain on the Mediterranean		Including the Balearic Islands.
65	Cuba.....			Including the adjacent Isle of Pines.
66	Porto Rico.			
67	.....	Canary Islands.		
68	Philippine Islands.			
69	Spanish Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.			Centa and the Presidios of De Velez, Melilla, &c., in Morocco, on the north coast; Canary Islands, and Fernando Po Island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast; and other Spanish Possessions in Africa not specified, excepting the Canary Islands for navigation statements.
70	Spanish Possessions, all other.			Ladron, Caroline, and Sooloo Islands, in Polynesia; and all other Spanish Possessions not elsewhere specified.
71	Sweden and Norway.			
72	Switzerland.			
	<i>Turkey and Dependencies.</i>			
73	Turkey in Europe.....			Including the island of Candia in the Mediterranean.
74	Turkey in Asia.....			Asia Minor, Syria, and the adjacent islands of Chios (or Scio), Lemnos, Mytelene, Rhodes, Samos, &c., in the Mediterranean.
75	Turkey in Africa.....			Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis.
76	United States of Colombia.			New Grenada and Panama.
76a	.....	United States of Colombia on the Caribbean Sea.		
76b	.....	United States of Colombia on the Pacific.		
77	Uruguay.....			Including its adjacent islands.
78	Venezuela.....			Including its adjacent islands.
79	All other countries and ports in Asia.....			Arabia, Beloochistan, Persia, Siam, &c.
80	All other countries and ports in Africa.....			Abyssinia, Morocco, Nubia, Somaui, Zanguebar, &c.
81	All other islands and ports.....			Oceania not elsewhere specified.
	<i>Whale Fisheries.</i>			
82	.....	North Atlantic whale fisheries.		
83	.....	North Pacific whale fisheries.		
84	.....	All other whale fisheries.		

CIRCULAR.

CAUTIONARY NOTICES TO PILOTS OF STEAM-VESSELS REGARDING THE USE OF SIGNAL-WHISTLES.

1888.

Department No. 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1888.

The attention of PILOTS OF STEAM-VESSELS is called to the frequent collisions occurring through failure to observe the pilot-rules laid down by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, whereas if such rules were strictly observed collisions would be almost absolutely impossible.

The main causes of collisions result from the failure of pilots to consider Rules I to VIII, inclusive, in strict connection with Rule III of the Pilot-Rules for Lakes and Seaboard, which rule reads as follows:

RULE III. If, when steamers are approaching each other, the pilot of either vessel fails to understand the course or intention of the other, whether from signals being given or answered erroneously, or from other causes, the pilot so in doubt shall immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts of the steam-whistle; and if the vessels shall have approached within half a mile of each other, both shall be immediately slowed to a speed barely sufficient for steerage-way until the proper signals are given, answered, and understood, or until the vessels shall have passed each other.

The rule quoted qualifies all the others, and is the only qualification that can be permitted with safety when steamers are meeting in such positions as to render collisions possible. There is no authority in the rules and regulations for what has become technically known among pilots as "cross-signals"—that is, answering one whistle by two, and answering two whistles with one. In all cases, and under all circumstances, when a pilot receiving either of the whistle signals provided in the rules, which for any reason he deems injudicious to comply with, instead of answering it with a cross-signal, as is now so much the custom to do, it is his imperative duty to at once observe the provisions of Rule III, *namely*, give the alarm-signal whistle and at once slow his engine and reduce speed to bare steerage-way; and the opposing vessel, immediately on hearing the alarm-signal whistle, should also slow down, and stop if necessary, till the danger of collision is passed.

In investigating collision cases, inspectors of steam-vessels would be justified in considering any pilot who gives a cross-signal instead of complying with Rule III *prima facie* guilty of neglect of duty. So, also, of the pilot giving the first signal, who fails to slow or stop his boat immediately after he discovers his signal whistles are answered otherwise than as given by himself.

Rule 2 of the Pilot-Rules for Western Rivers has the same application to those rules that Rule III of the Pilot-Rules for Lakes and Seaboard has to the latter rules, and it must be observed in the same manner. It is desirable that all pilots should thoroughly understand that when whistles are blown as passing signals it is a rule, never to be deviated from, that one whistle means that the vessel giving such signal is or intends porting her *helm*; two whistles, that the vessel giving it is or intends putting her *helm* to starboard.

Local inspectors of steam-vessels will make requisition on the Department for a sufficient number of this Circular to supply each pilot of steam-vessels in their respective districts.

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

CLAIMS OF INFORMERS AND SEIZING OFFICERS UNDER THE ANTI-MOIETY ACT OF JUNE 22, 1874.

1888.

Department No. 77.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1888.

To Collectors and other Chief Officers of Customs:

On and after July 1, 1888, no claims of either informers or seizing officers for compensation under the Anti-moiety Act of June 22, 1874, should be forwarded to the Department unless a sum not less than five dollars (\$5) is available for award to the claimant from the net proceeds realized from the sale of forfeited merchandise, an exacted fine or penalty, or a judgment or decree of a United States Court. In the case of an *informer's* claim, the net amount available in such cases is the sum realized as above, less all legitimate expenses incurred in connection with the violation of the customs-revenue laws; and in the case of a claim of a *detector* and *seizor*, the net amount available is the sum realized as above, less legal duties, expenses, and all other legitimate charges which have accrued in connection with such case. After all deductions have been made, as above indicated, *informers* whose claims have been clearly established will be awarded twenty-five (25) per centum of such net proceeds, and *detectors* and *seizors* will be awarded thirty-five (35) per centum of such net proceeds, except where, in special cases, the Department may deem it expedient to either increase or decrease the percentages specified.

In cases where seizures have been released upon payment of a fine or penalty equal to and in lieu of legal duties, or where a fine or penalty has been refunded by order of the Department, nothing, of course, will remain for award, and no claims for compensation in such cases need be forwarded to the Department.

There are two classes of claims under the statute cited which will not be entertained by the Department, and chief officers of customs are, therefore, prohibited from forwarding claims of either character for its action. Such claims are as follows:

(1) A claim as an informer by a person who was an officer of the United States at the time of furnishing the information upon which such claim may be based. (Vide Section 4 of the Anti-moiety Act.)

(2) A claim of a seizing officer in any case wherein an informer is entitled to claim compensation as such; in other words, the claimant must be the "*original informer*" in the same case as well as the "*seizing officer*," both "*detector and seizor*," to entitle him to the compensation claimed by him in such case. (Vide section and statute previously quoted.)

Until otherwise directed, customs officers should require all claims of *informers* to be prepared and submitted on blank form No. 666, and all claims of *seizing officers* (detectors and seizors) to be likewise prepared and submitted on blank form No. 902, a full supply of which blanks will be furnished upon proper requisition.

Claims of informers, or detectors and seizors, should be prepared upon the prescribed blank forms (666 and 902), and clearly and intelligibly specify all the facts and data indicated, as follows:

1. Date upon which seizure of merchandise was made, or upon which the violation of law occurred, and also name of port or place where such case originated.

2. A full description of the merchandise seized, reference made to the precise statutes violated, and the name or names of the persons or vessels involved in such violations of the statutes, and the signature and address of claimant affixed to each claim.

3. Every proper claim should be approved and certified by the *Chief Officer* of Customs of the District in which the case originated, as to the following facts, viz: That the claimant is either the actual "original informer," or the actual "detector and seizor," and that he is clearly and fully entitled to the compensation provided for by the statute quoted: that (in the case of *informer's* claim) the claimant was not an officer of the United States at the time of giving the information upon which his claim is based; and (in the case of a *seizor's* claim) that no other person than such claimant is entitled to claim as "original informer" in the same case.

4. Every claim should be folded in the usual manner, carefully indorsed as indicated by the printed brief on the outside fold, and the *serial number* of the seizure, fine, or duty case upon which it is based, either stamped or distinctly written both on the face (inside) as well as on the outside fold of the claim, as it is by such number mainly that every claim must be identified with the official records.

5. In all cases where seizures are released upon payment of *appraised value and expenses*, care should be taken by customs officers to specify on the face of each claim that may be presented the precise amount of the appraised value, as well as the *duties and expenses* that would have properly accrued had the same been exacted.

This Circular supersedes all others heretofore issued by the Department touching the subject to which it relates, and a strict compliance with its provisions is enjoined upon all concerned.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R.
DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.
Department No. 78.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Small show-cases, consisting of morocco or leather covered cases with glass tops, containing six packages of embroidery-thread, which cases are of an expensive character and are intended for use in showing the different shades of thread, and, when empty, to be refilled with goods of the same description, not being coverings designed for the *bona fide* transportation of the goods to the United States, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision of Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, June 18, 1888.)

2. Small baskets containing conserved fruits or dried sweetmeats, which are of a character entirely different from the ordinary plain wooden and pasteboard boxes in which such goods are usually imported, and which are ornamented and designed for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of their contents to the United States, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision of Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 19, 1888.)

3. Book-binders' cloth, which consists of a cotton fabric largely impregnated with gum, so as to render it impracticable to determine the number of threads to the square inch without destroying the fabric, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, as an unenumerated manufacture of cotton, under Schedule I, T. L., 324. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, June 20, 1888.)

4. The United States Attorney-General having advised the dismissal of the writ of error in the United States Supreme Court in the case of Zeh & Schenck against the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, the Department has acquiesced in the decision of the court below in the said suit, which was to the effect that small earthenware tea-sets and other like articles, which are primarily intended and are ordinarily used by children for their amusement, are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 425) for "toys." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, June 21, 1888.)

5. A vegetable fiber, consisting of a flat and non-elastic fiber, which is intended and suitable only for manufacture into cordage, and which has all the characteristics of sisal-grass, is held to be dutiable at the rate of \$15 per ton, under the provision in Schedule J (T. L., 333) for "sisal-grass, and other vegetable substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, June 22, 1888.)

6. Coral beads, imported as such, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 396) for "beads and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber," which provision, the Department holds, is more specific than that of paragraph 421, for "coral, cut, manufactured, or set." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 22, 1888.)

7. Embroidered and scalloped linen handkerchiefs, notwithstanding that they require certain portions to be cut off before reaching the condition in which such handkerchiefs are ordinarily used, or the fact that the embroidery constitutes the most prominent feature thereof, are held, in accordance with the previous ruling (Synopsis 5875), to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the special provision in Schedule J (T. I., 334) for "handkerchiefs * * * or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value." (Letter to John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, June 22, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

OVERCROWDING PASSENGER-STEAMERS.

1888.

Department No. 79.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1888.

Collectors or other chief officers of customs and inspectors of steamboats are hereby notified that Department Circular No. 64, June 11, 1881, in relation to their duties under Section 4496, Revised Statutes, particularly in the matter of excursion-steamers, is still in force, and must be observed accordingly. The essential part of said circular is quoted as follows:

* * * * *

"In view of the large number of passengers carried on passenger and excursion steamers during the season of summer travel, and the frequent complaints that many carry an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their certificates of inspection or excursion permits, it is desirable that officers of the Government whose duty it is to prevent such abuses shall give especial attention to the matter and prevent the overcrowding of such steamers by prosecution for penalties, if such action shall be found necessary. Collectors and surveyors of customs are, therefore, directed to instruct their subordinates to make careful examination of such steamers, and to report all cases of violation of law for prosecution. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays, and particularly upon the Fourth of July. The section of law referred to herein reads as follows:

"SECTION 4496. All collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and all inspectors within the several districts, shall enforce the provisions of this Title against all steamers arriving and departing."

"Supervising inspectors will instruct the local inspectors to detail one-half their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports, for the purpose of ascertaining, by actual count of passengers, if necessary, whether the law is complied with, and upon the Fourth of July the whole force will be so employed. Inspectors of steam-vessels will confer with the chief officers of customs of their districts as to the best methods of carrying out this order. In all cases where it is found necessary to prosecute, the officer prosecuting will report all the facts to the Department for its information.

"A zealous effort on the part of the officers named herein in the performance of the duties required will, it is believed, effectually check the evil complained of."

JAS. A. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector-General.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

TARE ON JUTE IMPORTED IN BALES.

1888.

Department No. 80.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

It appearing that jute bands, at present used in binding bales of jute imported into the United States, are made from inferior jute, and are fit, on being taken off, for no other use than as paper-stock, and also that the weight of such bands is treated by the trade as tare, the twentieth paragraph of the schedule of tares prescribed by article 598 of the General Regulations of 1884 is hereby amended so as to authorize for the weight of such bands an allowance similar to that authorized for bands of tow.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S .

1888.
Department No. 81.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., July 7, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. The oath attached to an entry which upon its face shows that it had been administered long prior to the time of the importation of the merchandise, should be rejected, inasmuch as the statute (Section 2841, Revised Statutes) prescribes that an oath, according to the nature of the goods, shall be administered by the Collector of the port at the time of the entry to the owner, consignee, or agent. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal., June 26, 1888.)

2. So-called jet flowers, leaves, trimmings, and ornaments, which upon investigation are found to consist of imitation-jet beads in the form of artificial feathers and flowers, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, either under the provisions in Schedule N (T. L., 429) for "artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof," or (T. L., 396) for "beads and bead ornaments of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 28, 1888.)

3. Rosaries of the ordinary character, such as are used by worshipers in Catholic churches, are not entitled to free entry as "regalia" when imported for the use of a religious society. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 28, 1888.)

4. An article claimed by the importers to be gold-size, but which upon investigation was found to differ from the gold-size of commerce in composition and otherwise, and in fact to be a printers' lithographic ink, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 456) for "inks of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, June 30, 1888.)

5. Domestic tobacco manufactured in the United States and exported without payment of internal-revenue tax is upon reimportation subject to a duty equal to the tax, and cannot be removed from the custody of the officers of the customs otherwise than upon the payment of such duty and the affixing of proper customs stamps. Such tobacco, however, need not be stamped at the custom-house with internal-revenue stamps, not being liable to internal-revenue tax in addition to the duty. (Letter to Messrs. Jos. D. Evans & Co., New York, June 30, 1888.)

6. Upon a review of the whole question, it is decided that agates, wholly or partially manufactured, are liable to duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Section 2513 of the

Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, inasmuch as they are not now commercially recognized as precious stones, and as agates are not otherwise specially enumerated in the tariff acts except when unmanufactured. Unmanufactured agates are free of duty. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, July 3, 1888.)

7. India-rubber piping with briars attached, for the purpose of forming branches of artificial roses for millinery purposes, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 429) for "artificial * * * flowers, or parts thereof." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 7, 1888.)

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

PAYMENTS "EXPENSES COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS"
MUST BE MADE BY THE OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO INCUR SUCH
EXPENSES.

1888.
Department No. 82.
Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1888.

No special settlements will be made for expenditures at Customs Ports chargeable to the appropriation for the Collection of Revenue from Customs on and after July 1, 1888; but all payments for such expenditures incurred under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and payable out of said appropriation, shall be made by the Principal Officer of Customs to whom the authorization was issued.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR, AND TO THEIR HEIRS, AS TO BOUNTY UNDER EXISTING LAWS AND DECISIONS.

1888.

Department No. 83.

Treasury Department,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

July 24, 1888.

1. By carefully examining the provisions of the different sections of this Circular, any soldier or his heirs can ascertain the class to which they belong, and, when entitled, can apply for their bounty without the intervention of an agent. Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, are for general instructions; 7 to 19, inclusive, relate to bounty to volunteers or drafted men and substitutes; 20 to 25, inclusive, to bounty for enlistments in the Regular Army during the late war; 26 and 27, to fees where an attorney is employed.

2. Full instructions, with the proper blanks, if necessary, will be furnished to any claimant who will correspond with this Office, giving his own residence and post-office address, the full name of the soldier, the company and number of his regiment, and the State to which it belonged; the date and period of *each* enlistment; the date and cause of each discharge, and, if discharged for disability, the nature of the disability, when, where, and how contracted; or, if soldier is dead, the date and cause of death; the names, relationship, and residence of all his nearest heirs; stating what bounty is claimed; how much bounty has been paid in all, and forwarding the soldier's discharge certificate for examination, or giving reason why it cannot be sent. Heirs more remote than brothers and sisters of soldiers are not entitled to bounty except when it becomes a vested right. *These requirements should be complied with as fully as possible*, in order that the proper instructions may be promptly furnished. The discharge will be returned to sender.

3. The discharge certificates should *always* be sent with the claim, if possible. But the loss of a soldier's discharge certificate does not prevent the collection of bounty, provided its loss or destruction is accounted for. Duplicate discharges cannot be accepted as evidence to establish any claim against the Government. If a certificate of service is desired, application must be made to the Adjutant-General, United States Army, and not to this Office.

4. Where the soldier is borne on the rolls as a deserter, the charge of desertion can be removed only by the War Department. The Second Auditor cannot aid claimant in removing such charge. All evidence for the removal of the charge of desertion, or for correction of the muster-rolls, must be submitted to the War Department, and not to the Second Auditor's Office.

5. If a soldier died in the service, his heirs became entitled to any bounty which the soldier would have been entitled to under the terms of his contract. The order of heirship and payment is, first, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, if he has not abandoned the support of his family; fourth, to the mother; and lastly, to the brothers and sisters of the whole and half blood in equal shares. If the father, mother, or more remote heirs of a deceased soldier were not residents of the United States at the date of soldier's death, they would only be entitled to such installments of bounty as had accrued and remained unpaid at the time of his death. These rules of descent and heirship are varied in one bounty law, mentioned in section 18 of this Circular.

6. Men enrolled as soldiers for service in the Army during the late war and *transferred* from the Army to the Navy, and afterwards discharged as sailors in the naval service, should apply to the *Fourth* Auditor of the Treasury for blanks and instructions, by whom all claims for pay and bounty for service in the Navy are adjusted; and claims for pay or bounty of soldiers for service in the *War of 1812*, or prior to July 1, 1815, should be presented to the *Third* Auditor of the Treasury.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

7. No bounty can be allowed for services as commissioned officer, nor for enlistments made before April 12, 1861, nor for enlistments or service as Confederate prisoners of war in the six regiments of the so called United States Volunteers; nor to the surviving members of regiments called into the service of the United States for one hundred days or three months; but in case of *death in the service* of any enlisted

man belonging to such an organization, *his* widow, if living, is entitled, or, if she be dead, the children of any such soldier are entitled to \$100 bounty, under Section 11, Act of March 3, 1865. The transfer or assignment of all bounty claims is prohibited by the Joint Resolution of April 10, 1869.

BOUNTY ACT OF APRIL 22, 1872.

8. All *volunteers* who enlisted after April 11, 1861, and *before* July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the United States service for three years, and who were discharged before serving two years, for cause other than wounds received in line of duty, are entitled, by Act of April 22, 1872, and decisions thereon, to \$100 bounty, provided they have not already received it for such service. This bounty cannot be allowed for enlistments in the Regular Army, nor to volunteers who enlisted after July 21, 1861, nor for any other period than three years, nor to volunteers who served two years or more as enlisted men, nor to the heirs of those who died in the service, as such cases are specially provided for in other bounty laws mentioned afterwards in this Circular. Where soldier was entitled to this bounty, and died without having received it, his heirs may apply; or if soldier, enrolled as aforesaid, was discharged for promotion before he had served two years as an enlisted man, application can now be made for this bounty.

NOTE.—Section 8 has been amended to conform to the recent act “For the relief of certain volunteer soldiers,” approved July 20, 1888.

BOUNTY ACT OF JULY 22, 1861.

9. All volunteers who enlisted under this act for a period not exceeding three years, nor less than six months, were entitled to \$100 bounty, provided they served for a period of two years or during the war (*i. e.*, were discharged after April 28, 1865, on account of services being no longer required); or on account of wounds received in the line of duty (if enlistment was for two years or more); or on account of wounds received in battle (if enlistment was for less than two years). If discharged before serving two years, for any cause other than wounds received in battle or in line of duty, or on account of services being no longer required (*i. e.*, discharged before April 28, 1865), they are not entitled. In case of death of soldier in the service, the heirs are entitled as stated in section 5 of this Circular, and in the order named therein. Excluding exceptional organizations, this act applies to all volunteers who enlisted after April 11, 1861, and before December 24, 1863, or between April 2, 1864, and July 18, 1864.

If such enlistment was into a regiment already in the field, after October 23, 1863, and before April 2, 1864, it would come under the provisions of section 15 of this Circular.

10. No bounty is paid for enlistments or re-enlistments in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but men transferred thereto from other regiments are entitled to the bounty they would have received in their old regiments, when discharged after two years' service, or at the expiration of the full term of service, or by reason of wounds.

11. All soldiers discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, or in line of duty, are entitled by Acts of March 3, 1863, March 3, 1865, and Joint Resolution of April 12, 1866, to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment.

The word *wound*, as used in the foregoing, is to be understood in the sense of injury, hurt, damage, as contradistinguished from disease or sickness. The bounty can only be allowed when the soldier was *actually discharged by reason of the wound*, as aforesaid.

12. The time for filing claims under the Act of July 28, 1866, known as the “Additional Bounty Act,” expired July 1, 1880. Claims under that act, not filed within the time limited, cannot be considered by this Office without further legislation by Congress.

13. Drafted men enrolled to serve for three years, or men who enlisted for three years as *substitutes* for drafted men, are entitled by Act of March 3, 1863, to \$100 bounty, if they served two years or more, or were discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. No bounty is due them or their heirs for such service under any other act. Drafted men or substitutes enrolled to serve for a period less than three years are not entitled to any bounty.

14. Under the Act of March 3, 1873, and decisions thereon, colored soldiers and their heirs are entitled to the same bounty as white soldiers and their heirs.

15. All volunteer recruits who enlisted after October 23, 1863, and before December 24, 1863, for three years, in an organization already in the field, or who enlisted after December 23, 1863, and before April 2, 1864, for three years, were entitled to \$300 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: \$60 in advance, and \$40 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, respectively. If the soldier served his full term, or was discharged prior thereto by reason of wounds, or under any of the General Orders for the reduction of the Army because of termination of the war, he was entitled to the full amount, and generally received it on final payment at muster-out. If discharged by reason of disease, or by way of favor, or to accept promotion, he was entitled only to the accrued installments actually due him at the time of his discharge. No additional bounty is due in such case under any law passed since the soldier was discharged.

NOTE.—General Order, No. 77, War Department, A. G. O., April 28, 1865, was the *first* order issued by the War Department discharging men by reason of close of the war.

16. Soldiers who were discharged after nine months' Army service, either in last war or prior thereto, as volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, or as Regular Army men, were permitted to become veterans, *provided they re-enlisted prior to April 2, 1864, as volunteers for three years*, under the provisions of General Order, No. 191, A. G. O., of June 25, 1863. If they were discharged to re-enlist into the same regiment, they must have previously served two years to become entitled to re-enlist as veterans, and were usually paid at their re-enlistment all bounty due them for first service. As veterans, so mustered, they were entitled to \$400 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: Advance, \$25 (or \$60 after September 28, 1863), and \$50 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months, and the balance at the expiration of term of service, under the same provisions and restrictions as previously set forth in section 15, above. Veteran bounty cannot be allowed for enlistments or re-enlistments made after April 1, 1864, nor for any service as commissioned officers.

17. All non-commissioned officers mustered out after April 28, 1865, as supernumeraries on consolidation of their companies are regarded as mustered out because their services were no longer required, and are entitled to full bounty.

BOUNTY ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

18. Volunteers who enlisted after July 17, 1864, and before May 1, 1865, for one, two, or three years, were, under Act July 4, 1864, promised a bounty of \$100 for one year's service, \$200 for two years' service, and \$300 for three years' service, *unless sooner discharged*. This bounty was payable in three equal installments, as follows: One-third of the amount on muster-in; one-third at the expiration of half the term of enlistment; and the balance at the expiration of the full term of enlistment. To become entitled to all the installments of bounty under this act, the soldier must have served out the full term of his enlistment, or have been mustered out with his company or regiment by reason of expiration of term of service, or discharged because of wounds received in line of duty. If discharged before the expiration of his full term of enlistment, because of "services no longer required," or by "close of the war," he would only be entitled to the installments which had actually accrued during his service and remained unpaid at date of such discharge, which bounty he generally received with his pay at muster-out. Where a soldier, who was entitled to bounty under this act, died in the service, or afterwards, without having received it, it is allowed only to his widow, children, or mother, if she was a widow at the date of soldier's death. If there be no such heirs, his other heirs, if any, can only claim the installments of this bounty actually earned by, and unpaid to, soldier at date of his death. No additional bounty is due for the services of these soldiers under any act passed since their discharge. This bounty cannot be allowed for service as drafted men or substitutes.

The members of the First Corps, United States Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's Corps), who enlisted after July 17, 1864, and before January 2, 1865, were paid \$300 extra in advance in addition to the above bounty. If they enlisted after January 1, 1865, they were not entitled to this extra bounty.

19. No bounty is paid to volunteers who enlisted after April 30, 1865.

BOUNTIES TO REGULARS.

20. No bounty can now be paid for enlistments in the Regular Army during the last war and before July 1, 1861.

21. Soldiers who enlisted into the Regular Army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, were entitled to \$100 bounty, under the same conditions as volunteers.

22. All men enlisting into the Regular Army for five years, within ninety days from June 25, 1863, (the date of General Order, No. 190, A. G. O.), were entitled to a bounty of \$400, payable in installments, as cited in section 15.

23. All soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted into the Regular Army for three years, under Joint Resolution of January 13, 1864, and General Order No. 25, are entitled to \$400 bounty. By Act of June 20, 1864, regulars serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, and re-enlisting between June 20, 1864, and August 1, 1864, under this act, into their old regiments for three years, are also entitled to \$400 bounty, payable in installments.

24. Soldiers who enlisted into the Regular Army after July 17, 1864, and before July 1, 1865, were entitled to bounty under Act July 4, 1864, on the same terms as volunteers enlisted under that Act. (See Section 18.)

25. No bounty is paid to regulars who enlisted after June 30, 1865.

26. The following statement gives the scale of fees for attorneys as fixed and established by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in claims for pay and bounty of all officers and also soldiers belonging to *white* regiments:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

April 25, 1867.

Upon consultation with the Auditors whose work is subject to the revision of this Office, the following has been adopted as the scale of fees to be allowed claim agents or attorneys for the collection of back pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due

from the United States to persons who are or have been officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, or their heirs, except in cases of colored claimants, for the collection of whose claims the amount of fees is prescribed in Section 2, Act of July 26, 1866, and Joint Resolution No. 25, approved March 29, 1867, viz:

For the preparation and prosecution of claims for, and the collection and remittance of, all sums not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten per centum; for all sums exceeding two hundred dollars and less than eight hundred dollars, ten per centum on the first two hundred dollars, and five per centum on the remainder thereof; and for all sums of eight hundred dollars and upward, fifty dollars; and said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary notarial or other acknowledgments, which shall be defrayed by the claimant; and any agent or attorney who shall charge, directly or indirectly, in any case, a greater sum for his services in preparing and prosecuting said claims, and collecting and remitting the amount due, shall be deemed guilty of malpractice, and, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact of such overcharge being presented to the Second, Third, or Fourth Auditor, or to the Second Comptroller, said agent or attorney shall be suspended from the further prosecution of claims of any kind in or through any or either of the above-named offices.

J. M. BROADHEAD, *Comptroller*.

It has also been decided by the Second Comptroller that if the amount found due in such cases is *less* than \$5, no fee can be allowed.

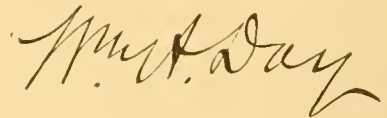
27. The following sections of the Act and Joint Resolution of March 29, 1867, apply to the fees to be allowed to attorneys in claims by *colored* soldiers and their heirs:

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That whenever application shall be made by any claimant for bounty under the provisions of the Joint Resolution aforesaid, by or through any agent or attorney, such agent or attorney shall hereafter be required to file with each claim his oath or affirmation that he has no interest whatever in said bounty beyond the fees for collection of the same, which are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz: For the preparation and prosecution of claims for, and the collection and remittance of, all sums not exceeding fifty dollars, the sum of five dollars; for all sums exceeding fifty and less than one hundred dollars, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; and for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, the sum of ten dollars; and the said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary affidavits, and notarial or other acknowledgments, which shall be defrayed by the claimant; and any agent or attorney who shall charge, directly or indirectly, in any case, a greater sum for his services in preparing and prosecuting said claims, and collecting and remitting the amount due, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding three thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, and shall forever be excluded from prosecuting military or naval claims against the Government. *Approved July 26, 1866.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be held responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the funds hereby intrusted to him. In settling with the attorney or agent of the claimant, strict compliance with the scale of fees prescribed by the second section of a Joint Resolution approved June 26, 1866, entitled "Joint Resolution amendatory of a Joint Resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heirs," approved June 15, 1866, will in every case be required and enforced; and if any attorney or agent shall, in addition to the notarial fees and expenses of collecting such claim, demand repayment for money loaned or advanced to any claimant, he shall be required to make oath to the date and amount of such loan or advance, or payment of the fees and expenses shall be withheld; and when the claimant shall have been properly identified, and his account is ready for settlement, the balance due shall be paid in current funds, and not in checks or drafts.—*Joint Resolution No. 25, approved March 29, 1867.*

In addition to this, the Second Comptroller has fixed and established the following scale of fees and allowances in said claims:

If the amount due is *less than* \$20 and *not less than* \$5, nothing, excepting advances made by attorney can be allowed, which cannot exceed \$3 in any case; and if the amount due is *less than* \$5, no fee or allowance whatever.



Auditor

CIRCULAR.

PRESERVATION OF TRIANGULATION-POINTS.

1888.

Department No. 84.
Coast and Geodetic Survey, No. 12.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office,

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1888.

Ocasional reference in correspondence and reports to the loss or disappearance of the station-marks of the triangulation induces this reminder to the field force of the importance of exercising the utmost care and skill in so marking and describing triangulation points as to insure, as far as possible, the permanent preservation and prompt recovery of that which has cost so much.

Members of the force should report as to the condition of any old stations visited by them; and if advised of the defective condition of an old station, it should be visited and its condition reported, unless such visit should involve expense, in which case the rumor should be reported to the office.

F. M. THORN,

Superintendent.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 85.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Where importers are indebted to the Government on overdue custom-house bonds, they are not entitled to repayment of excessive duties, the Department being of opinion that the penalties prescribed in such bonds have thereby become debts due the Government, which can only be discharged by payment of the penalties or cancellation of the bonds. (Letter to Mr. Chas. Curie, New York, July 9, 1888.)

2. Asphalt which has been refined by being subjected to great heat in large iron tanks inclosed in a furnace, whereby the water and the impurities were expelled, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 95) for "all non-dutiable crude minerals * * * which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C., July 10, 1888.)

3. A fabric manufactured from jute, of a closer texture and less width than the usual bagging of commerce, which is too expensive for use in the manufacture of bags or sacks, and which, nevertheless, although used to a certain extent for manufacturing oil-cloth, is not the oil-cloth foundation or floor-cloth canvas of commerce, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule J (T. I., 334) for "other manufactures of jute * * * not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 11, 1888.)

4. Certain paper in sheets which has one surface covered with a plain coating of gold-colored bronze, and is commercially known as "plain gilt paper," is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 392) for "all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 13, 1888.)

5. Pieces of celluloid stamped or embossed with designs in relief, and intended for ornamenting the covers of books, albums, &c., are held to be dutiable at the rate of 60 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 105) for "all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, * * * when in finished or partly finished articles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Baltimore, July 13, 1888.)

6. An article called "cotton felt," which consisted of cotton "molleton," a woven fabric composed of a fine warp-yarn and a very coarse spun weft-yarn, the cloth having a nap on both sides, is held to be

dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule I (T. L., 320) for "cotton cloth * * * bleached, under 100 threads to the square inch, and costing over 10 cents per square yard." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 13, 1888.)

7. Certain so-called "samples," which consisted of 231 pieces of coat-linings, each piece 1 yard in length, and 32 and 54 inches wide, respectively, are held to be liable to duty, the same being samples of a commercial value. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, July 14, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S .

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. A fabric called "church-seating," which is intended for use as mats or cushions for seats in a church, and is composed of hemp and wool, of which wool is a substantial feature, is not entitled to entry as hemp carpeting, under Department's decision of May 29, 1886 (Synopsis 7348). (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Denver, Colo., July 16, 1888.)

2. An article claimed to be cotton twine, but which upon investigation was found to consist of cotton thread not wound on spools, which is intended for making loom-harness for weavers' use, is held to be dutiable at the rates, according to value per pound, prescribed for cotton thread under the provisions in Schedule I (T. L., 318). (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 16, 1888.)

3. Animal parchment, which is made of clippings and small pieces of sheep-skins and goats' and calves' skins, and also of scraps of shoemakers' leather, &c., which are cut, hashed, pounded, and leaked at a great heat until a soft paste is formed, and which is used for covering rollers on worsted-spinning frames, is held to be exempt from duty, under the provision in the free-list (T. L., 755) for "parchment." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, July 17, 1888.)

4. Lime-juice mixed with alcohol in the proportion of $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of juice and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of alcohol by volume, the juice not being the ordinary lime-juice of commerce, which contains no alcohol, is held to be dutiable at the rate of \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 103) for "alcoholic compounds not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 17, 1888.)

5. An article known as "Michaelis' Acorn Cocoa," which is a preparation of cocoa and acorns, and recommended on the label as an excellent remedy for catarrhal affections of the digestive organs, and which is prepared according to a secret formula, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 18, 1888.)

6. Short strips of flat steel, which are intended for use as substitutes for whalebones in ladies' dresses, and which are burnished and lacquered, are neither plated nor gilt articles within the meaning of the statute, but are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * steel." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, July 19, 1888.)

7. Certain "sham-pistols," so called, consisting of cigar-cutters, which are used by smokers for cutting the ends of cigars, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 476) for "all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 19, 1888.)

8. An article known as "sugar-cake," which is made wholly of sugar, but which has undergone a process in consequence whereof it is no longer the article known commercially as "sugar," is held to be dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule E (T. L., 242) for "sugar-candy, not colored." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 19, 1888.)

9. Certain carved pen-holders, in the shape of "souvenirs," are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 208) for "pen-holders, or parts thereof." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, July 19, 1888.)

10. Certain beaded trimmings composed of beads and metal, and beads, metal, and cotton, which are not the galloons of gold, silver, or other metal specified in Schedule N (T. L., 427), are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 396) for "beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, July 20, 1888.)

11. Oil of citron, which is identical in all respects with the oils of cedrat, lemon, and limes, is held to be also entitled to free entry: and musk in the grain, which has been removed from the pod and dried, cannot be exempted from the payment of duty under the provision in the free-list (T. L., 506) for "musk, crude, in natural pod." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, July 21, 1888.)

12. A fabric which is commercially known as "tapestry," manufactured of worsted and cotton, which is intended to be used as panels or hangings for walls, and not as coverings for floors, cannot be classified under the provision in Schedule K for Aubusson carpets, but is dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the further provision in said schedule (T. L., 363) for "manufactures of worsted, &c., valued at over 80 cents per pound." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 21, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
TELEGRAPHING.

1888.
Department No. 87.
Division of S., P., and B.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1888.

The following communication from the Postmaster-General, prescribing rates to be paid by the Government for telegraphing for the year ending June 30, 1889, is hereby published for the information of officers of the Treasury Department and others whom it may concern.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

RATES OF PAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1888.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Postmaster-General by the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 24, 1866, and by the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXV. I hereby fix the rates at which such communications as the said statutes prescribe (not including those passing over circuits established by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army) shall be sent during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1888, and terminating June 30, 1889, by the several companies within the effect of said statutes, as follows :

For day messages of not exceeding twenty (20) words, exclusive of date, twenty (20) cents for all distances not exceeding one thousand miles, and for each word in addition to twenty (20), excluding date, one cent for all distances not exceeding one thousand miles ; all distances being determined by arbitrary average as hereinafter stated.

For distances (so determined) exceeding one thousand miles, one-tenth of the price of the message for one thousand miles, as above provided, is to be added for each one hundred miles or fraction thereof of additional distance ; fractions of a cent less than one-half to be disregarded, and half a cent or more to be counted as one cent. But for no distance shall the price exceed fifty (50) cents for each twenty words, excluding date ; nor the rate of two and one-half cents per word for words additional to twenty (20).

For night messages of not exceeding (20) words, exclusive of date, fifteen (15) cents for all distances below two thousand miles, and for greater distances twenty-five (25) cents, and in each case one cent for each additional word.

Instead of computing the actual distances of transmission, the distance for payment shall in all cases be taken absolutely to be the number of miles between the capital of the State or Territory, or from the city of Washington, if from within the District of Columbia, from within which (whatever the place) the message is sent, and the capital of the State or Territory, or the city of Washington, if within the District of Columbia, within which (whatever the place) the message is received, as shown in the accompanying table, wherein such distances are given as computed upon the shortest practicable route between such capitals, and which is to be taken as part of this order: *provided*, that if the message be sent and received within the same State, Territory, or said District of Columbia, the distance for payment shall be taken absolutely to be the minimum distance of one thousand miles.

But it is provided, that if on the 1st day of July, 1888, or at any time during the ensuing year, any such company shall charge the public for a message of ten words or less, exclusive of the date, address, and signature, a less rate than is herein fixed for twenty words, exclusive of date, the rates here prescribed shall, as to such company thenceforth during the year, be reduced to the rates so charged to the public.

The rate for all messages in cypher known as the Signal Service Weather Report shall not exceed three (3) cents for each word sent over each circuit as now or hereafter established by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; and all messages sent over a circuit shall be dropped at all designated offices therein without additional charge.

The statutes provide that telegrams between the several Departments of the Government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any such company, shall have priority over all other business. All officers of the United States sending such telegrams should indorse upon the written message the words "Official Business," and should report to the Postmaster-General any failure to transmit them in such priority and any charge made in excess of the rates above prescribed.

Each company will be allowed to charge for messages received from another line at the same rate as if received from the Government direct for transmission over its own line.

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General.

Telegraph companies which have accepted the conditions of the Act of July 24, 1866, and which are subject to the provisions of the order of the Postmaster-General fixing Government rates.

The following is a list of telegraph companies that have filed acceptance of the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, up to the 29th day of June, 1888:

1. The American Submarine Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 24, 1866.
2. The National Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 30, 1866.
3. The Globe Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 31, 1866.
4. International Telegraph Company of Portland, Me. Received and filed October 6, 1866.
5. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 19, 1867.
6. The Franco-American Land and Ocean Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 6, 1867.
7. The Globe Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed May 30, 1867.

8. Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company of St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed June 4, 1867.
9. Western Union Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed June 8, 1867.
10. Northwestern Telegraph Company of Kenosha, Wis. Received and filed July 30, 1867.
11. Great Western Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed January 17, 1868.
12. The Franklin Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 17, 1868.
13. The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 13, 1868.
14. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1868.
15. The Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company of Sacramento, Cal. Received and filed September 7, 1868.
16. The Eastern Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 5, 1868.
17. The Delaware River Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 23, 1868.
18. Cape May and Shore Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed April 2, 1869.
19. Peninsula Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed May 9, 1869.
20. Ocean Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed July 15, 1869.
21. The American Cable Company of New York. Received and filed April 15, 1870.
22. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1870.
23. International Ocean Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed January 20, 1871.
24. Missouri River Telegraph Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Received and filed May 3, 1871.
25. The Marine and Inland Telegraph Company of New Jersey, 715 Locust street, Philadelphia. Received and filed November 27, 1872.
26. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of Missouri; Executive Office, 145 Broadway, New York City. Received and filed May 8, 1877.
27. New Jersey and New England Telegraph Company. Received and filed November 21, 1878. Address A. L. Worthington, No. 10 Green street, Trenton, N. J.
28. The American Rapid Telegraph Company, 41 Wall street, New York. Received and filed April 12, 1879. Special rates received and filed April 1, 1881.
29. Central Union Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed May 9, 1879.
30. New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company. Received and filed May 10, 1879.
31. Deseret Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed May 19, 1879.
32. American Union Telegraph Company of New York, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed July 1, 1879.
33. The American Union Telegraph Company of Missouri; Chas. S. Greeley, president, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed July 9, 1879.
34. Wabash Railway Company; Cyrus W. Field, president, New York. Received and filed July 11, 1879.
35. The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey; D. H. Bates, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 17, 1879.
36. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Maryland; John W. Garrett, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1879.
37. The American Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Md. Received and filed July 31, 1879.
38. The Deer Lodge Telegraph Company of Butte City, Mont. Received and filed August 30, 1879.
39. The American Union Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania; D. H. Bates, president, Philadelphia. Received and filed September 4, 1879.
40. The American Union Telegraph Company of Indiana, La Fayette, Ind. Received and filed September 12, 1879.

41. The Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company ; W. H. Hibbard, superintendent, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Received and filed November 7, 1879.
42. The American Union Telegraph Company of Ohio ; Frank B. Swayne, president, Toledo, Ohio. Received and filed November 8, 1879.
43. The American Union Telegraph Company of Louisiana ; Ed. Leloup, secretary, New Orleans, La. Received and filed March 1, 1880.
44. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Ohio ; Geo. Hoadley, president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Received and filed September 3, 1880.
45. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company of St. Louis, Mo. ; Solon Humphreys, president, No. 80 Broadway, New York. Received and filed September 13, 1880.
46. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Illinois ; C. H. Hudson, president, No. 81 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1880.
47. Frontier Telegraph Company of Texas ; G. O. Appleby, president, Lampasas, Tex. Received and filed October 25, 1880.
48. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New Jersey ; J. Heron Coosman, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 21, 1881.
49. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New York ; Wm. W. Maris, president, No. 58, Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 8, 1881.
50. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Illinois ; Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed October 24, 1881.
51. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Missouri ; Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed November 14, 1881.
52. New Jersey Mutual Telegraph Company ; Jno. H. Walker, secretary, Newark, N. J. Received and filed November 17, 1881.
53. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company ; Wm. W. Maris, president, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 8, 1881.
54. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company ; Welty McCullough, secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa. Received and filed March 6, 1882.
55. East Tennessee Telephone Company ; D. J. Carson, secretary, New York. Received and filed May 31, 1882.
56. Southern Telegraph Company ; James F. Cox, president, 48 Exchange Place, New York. Received and filed August 4, 1882.
57. Postal Telegraph Company ; A. W. Beard, president, 2 Wall street, New York. Received and filed August 31, 1882.
58. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of Baltimore City ; J. G. Case, secretary, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 14, 1882.
59. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of New York ; John G. Moore, president. Received and filed March 5, 1883.
60. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in Pennsylvania ; J. B. Washington, secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa. Received and filed March 17, 1883.
61. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Indiana ; Geo. P. Frick, president ; Dan'l T. Downey, secretary. Received and filed July 17, 1883.
62. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of the State of New York ; Geo. P. Frick, president ; Edward R. Golliday, secretary. Received and filed July 17, 1883.
63. The Northern and Southern Telegraph Company, corner State and Bridges streets, New York City ; John F. Davis, president ; Wm. H. Harfield, secretary. Received and filed September 28, 1883.
64. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of New Jersey ; Geo. P. Frick, president ; Edward R. Golliday, secretary. Received and filed November 7, 1883.
65. National Telegraph Company of New York ; Calvin S. Boice, president ; F. E. Worcester, secretary. Received and filed January 31, 1884.

66. Philadelphia and Seaboard Telegraph Company of New Jersey : Milton Cowperthwaite, secretary. Received and filed February 23, 1884.
67. Providence and Pascoag Telegraph Company of Rhode Island : D. H. Bates, president : F. Jessen, secretary. Received and filed July 10, 1884.
68. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Missouri : Geo. B. Fricke, president. Received and filed July 18, 1884.
69. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Louisiana : D. H. Bates, president. Received and filed July 25, 1884.
70. The New England Telegraph Company ; F. A. McKeone, president. Received and filed July 26, 1884.
71. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Texas : D. H. Bates, president. Received and filed August 13, 1884.
72. The New England Telegraph Company of Massachusetts ; Dan. S. Robeson, New York, vice-president. Received and filed September 5, 1884.
73. The Chesapeake and Ohio Telegraph Lines ; C. W. Smith, general manager, Richmond, Va. Received and filed September 29, 1884.
74. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Massachusetts : D. H. Bates, president. Received and filed December 15, 1884.
75. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company ; Henry Rosener, second vice-president. Received and filed January 29, 1885.
76. The Pacific Telegraph Company ; George H. Myers, secretary. Received and filed July 27, 1885.
77. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Baltimore County, Maryland : D. H. Bates, president. Received and filed February 20, 1886.
78. Postal Telegraph Cable Company ; Jas. H. Withington, president. Received and filed April 6, 1886.
79. The North American Telegraph Company ; W. H. Eustis, secretary. Received and filed April 22, 1886.
80. The San Juan Telegraph Company ; W. E. Block, secretary, Ouray, Colo. Received and filed June 9, 1886.
81. Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company ; Henry Rosener, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 20, 1886.
82. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania ; R. Duryea, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed September 11, 1886.
83. The Manhattan Railway Company ; D. W. McWilliams, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed October 6, 1886.
84. The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company ; George M. Meyers, secretary, Rosedale, Kans. Received and filed February 24, 1887.
85. The Empire and Bay State Telegraph Company ; Henry Macdonald, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 12, 1887.
86. The Spokane Falls and Wardner Telephone-Telegraph Lines ; W. S. Norman, owner, Spokane, Falls, Wash. Received and filed August 17, 1887.
87. The Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company ; W. M. Cairns, general manager, Butte, Mont. Received and filed August 18, 1887.
88. The Central Arizona Telegraph Company ; L. H. Wilson, president, Prescott, Ariz. Received and filed October 6, 1887.
89. W. S. Norman's U. S. Military Telegraph Line, between Fort Cœur d'Alene and Spokane Falls ; W. S. Norman, Spokane Falls, Wash. Received and filed October 13, 1887.
90. The Wyoming Inland Telegraph Company ; F. B. Proctor, secretary, Buffalo, Wyo. Received and filed October 19, 1887.
91. The Chicago Postal Telegraph Company ; Marcus Pollasky, president, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed January 3, 1888.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS

On and after July 1, 1888.

No. of words.	RATE FOR TWENTY WORDS AND MULTIPLES OF TWENTY, AND FOR WORDS ADDITIONAL TO TWENTY OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.															
	1,000 miles or less.	1,100 miles.	1,200 miles.	1,300 miles.	1,400 miles.	1,500 miles.	1,600 miles.	1,700 miles.	1,800 miles.	1,900 miles.	2,000 miles.	2,100 miles.	2,200 miles.	2,300 miles.	2,400 miles.	2,500 miles or more.
20.....	\$0.20	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.32	\$0.34	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.50
40.....	.40	.44	.48	.52	.56	.60	.64	.68	.72	.76	.80	.84	.88	.92	.96	1.00
60.....	.60	.66	.72	.78	.84	.90	.96	1.02	1.08	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.50
80.....	.80	.88	.96	1.04	1.12	1.20	1.28	1.36	1.44	1.52	1.60	1.68	1.76	1.84	1.92	2.00
100.....	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
200.....	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00
300.....	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00	6.30	6.60	6.90	7.20	7.50
400.....	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00
500.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
1.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03
2.....	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05
3.....	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	.07	.07	.07	.08
4.....	.04	.04	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10
5.....	.05	.06	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.12	.13
6.....	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15
7.....	.07	.08	.08	.09	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.13	.14	.15	.15	.16	.17	.18
8.....	.08	.09	.10	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.18	.19	.20
9.....	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23
10.....	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25
11.....	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28
12.....	.12	.13	.14	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.29	.30
13.....	.13	.14	.16	.17	.18	.20	.21	.22	.23	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30	.31	.33
14.....	.14	.15	.17	.18	.20	.21	.22	.24	.25	.27	.28	.29	.31	.32	.34	.35
15.....	.15	.17	.18	.20	.21	.23	.24	.26	.27	.29	.30	.32	.33	.35	.36	.38
16.....	.16	.18	.19	.21	.22	.24	.26	.27	.29	.30	.32	.34	.35	.37	.38	.40
17.....	.17	.19	.20	.22	.24	.26	.27	.29	.31	.32	.34	.36	.37	.39	.41	.43
18.....	.18	.20	.22	.23	.25	.27	.29	.31	.32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.41	.42	.45
19.....	.19	.21	.23	.25	.27	.29	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.42	.44	.46	.48

In computing the rate on any message—first, ascertain the distance by reference to the Table of Distances by Capitals; second, count the number of words to be paid for in the message. If such number of words exceeds twenty, take the rate for the distance on the multiple of twenty *next lowest* to such number, and to the rate thus ascertained add the rate for the words in *excess* of such multiple for the same distance.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—BY CAPITALS.

C I R C U L A R.
BRANDING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. ✓

1888.
Department No. 88.

Treasury Department,

SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION,

OFFICE OF CHIEF,

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1888.

To Bankers:

Complaints having long been made concerning the indisposition of Bank Officers to brand counterfeit notes coming into their possession in the course of business, and assuming that the failure to do so arises from a lack of knowledge as to the law's requirements, I respectfully submit for your guidance Section 5 of "An Act authorizing the appointment of receivers of National Banks, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1876:

That all United States officers charged with the receipts or disbursements of public moneys, and all officers of National Banks shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless," upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the National Banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face-value thereof.

The surest way to prevent a reissue of counterfeit notes is by *branding* or *cutting* thereon either of the following words: "counterfeit," "altered," "worthless," "bad."

If, by inadvertence, a genuine note should be thus branded or cut, no loss can accrue to the person performing the act, every National Bank being compelled to redeem its issue.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BELL,

Chief.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

CHANGE OF THE LIMITS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

1888.

Department No. 89.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Washington, D. C., August 6, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The attention of the officers of the customs is invited to the provisions of the Act approved July 23, 1888, appended hereto, changing the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans.

C. B. MORTON,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 195.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of the Port of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans, Louisiana, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to include that portion of the Parish of Jefferson lying between the Mississippi River, Lake Pon[t]chartrain, the upper line of the Parish of Orleans, left bank, and a line running parallel thereto, commencing at the Mississippi River at a point two miles above the upper line of the said Parish of Orleans, and extending to Lake Pon[t]chartrain.

Approved July 23, 1888.

CIRCULAR.
U. S. QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1888.
Department No. 90.
Marine-Hospital Service.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

August 6, 1888.

To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and others concerned:

The United States quarantine laws and regulations now in force are hereby compiled and published for the information of persons concerned in their execution.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD.

Secretary.

SECTION 4792, REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The quarantines and other restraints established by the health-laws of any State, respecting any vessels arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof, shall be duly observed by the officers of the customs revenue of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue-cutters, and by the military officers commanding in any fort or station upon the sea-coast; and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantines and health-laws, according to their respective powers and within their respective precincts, and as they shall be directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury. But nothing in this Title shall enable any State to collect a duty of tonnage or impost without the consent of Congress.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE ACT.

AN ACT to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no vessel or vehicle coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease may exist, and no vessel or vehicle conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals, affected with any infectious or contagious disease, shall enter any port of the United States or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, contrary to the quarantine laws of any one of said United States, into or through the jurisdiction of which said vessel or vehicle may pass, or to which it is destined, or except in the manner and subject to the regulations to be prescribed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall appear in any foreign port or country, and whenever any vessel shall leave any infected foreign port, or, having on board goods or passengers coming from any place or district infected with cholera or yellow fever, shall leave any foreign port, bound for any port in the United States, the consular officer, or other representative of the United States at or

nearest such foreign port shall immediately give information thereof to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and shall report to him the name, the date of departure, and the port of destination of such vessel; and shall also make the same report to the health officer of the port of destination in the United States, and the consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports to him of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed; and the said Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and shall frame all needful rules and regulations for that purpose, which rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the President, but such rules and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of any State or municipal authorities now existing or which may hereafter be enacted.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and of customs officers to aid in the enforcement of the national quarantine rules and regulations established under the preceding section: but no additional compensation shall be allowed said officers by reason of such services as they may be required to perform under this act, except actual and necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 4. That the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, upon receipt of information of the departure of any vessel, goods, or passengers from infected places to any port in the United States, immediately notify the proper State or municipal and United States officer or officers at the threatened port of destination of the vessel, and shall prepare and transmit to the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, to collectors of customs, and to the State and municipal health authorities of the United States weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him.

SEC. 5. That whenever, at any port of the United States, any State or municipal quarantine system may now or may hereafter exist, the officers or agents of such system shall, upon the application of the respective State or municipal authorities, be authorized and empowered to act as officers or agents of the national quarantine system, and shall be clothed with all the powers of United States officers for quarantine purposes, but shall receive no pay or emolument from the United States. At all other ports where, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be deemed necessary to establish quarantine, the medical officers or other agents of the Marine-Hospital Service shall perform such duties in the enforcement of the quarantine rules and regulations as may be assigned them by the Surgeon-General of that Service under this act: *Provided*, That there shall be no interference in any manner with any quarantine laws or regulations as they now exist or may hereafter be adopted under State laws.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.
Approved April 29, 1878.

[Extract from Quarantine Act of August 1, 1888.]

AN ACT to perfect the quarantine service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person shall trespass upon the grounds belonging to any quarantine reservation, or whenever any person, master, pilot, or owner of a vessel entering any port of the United States, shall so enter in violation of section one of the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, or in violation of the quarantine regulations framed under said act, such person, trespassing, or such master, pilot, or other person in command of a vessel shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in the district where the misdemeanor shall have been committed to take immediate cognizance of the offense, upon report made to him by any medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or by any officer of the customs service, or by any State officer acting under authority of section five of said act.

SEC. 2. That as soon after the passage of this act as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be established, in addition to the quarantine established by the act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, quarantine stations, as follows: One at the mouth of the Delaware Bay; one near Cape Charles, at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay; one on the Georgia coast; one at or near Key West; one in San Diego Harbor; one in San Francisco Harbor; and one at or near Port Townsend, at the entrance to Puget Sound; and the said quarantine stations when so established shall be conducted by the Marine-Hospital Service under regulations framed in accordance with the act of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

* * * * *

Approved August 1, 1888.

[Extract from Regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service. Approved by the President April 24, 1885.]

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL QUARANTINES.

322. At ports where quarantine may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, every vessel, before being permitted to enter, shall present to the collector of customs satisfactory evidence either that said vessel had not, at any time during a period of thirty days immediately preceding its arrival, touched at or communicated with any foreign port where cholera, yellow fever, or small-pox was known to exist in an epidemic form; that there had not been at any time during that period any case of contagious disease on board; and that said vessel does not convey any person or persons, merchandise, or animals affected with any infectious or contagious disease, or that the said vessel has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the quarantine officer, and is free from infection at the time of entry. The certificate to that effect, of the medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or other agent of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to act as quarantine officer for the United States at the port, shall be accepted by the collector of customs as satisfactory evidence, and the medical officer or agent referred to shall, before granting such certificate, satisfy himself that the matters and things therein stated are true.

323. Vessels coming from a foreign port or country where cholera, yellow fever, or small-pox is known to have existed in an epidemic form within thirty days preceding their arrival, and vessels or vehicles conveying any person or persons, merchandise, or animals affected with any contagious disease, or having had on board at any time during the thirty days preceding their arrival any case of contagious disease, shall not enter any port of the United States until such disinfection or other precautionary measures shall have been performed as prescribed by these regulations, and the certificate of the medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or other designated agent of the Treasury Department, shall, in such cases, as in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, be accepted by the collector of customs as satisfactory evidence of compliance with said regulations.

324. For the purposes of necessary disinfection of a vessel and its cargo, and of the clothing and baggage of persons on board, the said vessel shall be required to repair to and cast anchor at such place as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at each port respectively, to be known as the United States Quarantine Station.

325. The disinfection, and other precautionary measures referred to in paragraph 323, shall be carried out under the direction and supervision of the United States quarantine officer at each port respectively, and shall consist of, first, the isolation and treatment of the sick; second, the disinfection of all clothing and baggage liable to be infected; third, the removal of the cargo from the vessel to open lighters, and its thorough disinfection by chemical agents, by exposure to free currents of air, or by burning, as the case may require; and, fourth, the cleansing and fumigation of the vessel, or such other methods of disinfection as may from time to time be adopted by the Department.

[Extract from Regulations prescribed for the information and government of the Consular Officers of the United States. Approved by the President and promulgated by the Secretary of State, February 3, 1888.]

THE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," approved April 29, 1878, provides—

"That whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall appear in any foreign port or country, and whenever any vessel shall leave any infected foreign port, or, having on board goods or passengers coming from any place or district infected with cholera or yellow fever, shall leave any foreign port bound for any port in the United States, the consular officer, or other representative of the United States at or nearest such foreign port, shall immediately give information thereof to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and shall report to him the name, the date of departure, and the port of destination in the United States, and the consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports to him of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed."

The object of the foregoing section of the law is to secure timely advice of the outbreaks of cholera and yellow fever, and of the probable transportation of the poisons of these preventable diseases in vessels bound for the United States; and consular officers for the United States are directed to put themselves into communication with the health authorities of their respective stations, and from the information obtained from such authorities, or from other reliable sources where no regularly constituted health authorities exist, to prepare and transmit by the mails to the Department of State, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, on forms prescribed by the Department, weekly

reports of the appearance, progress, or termination of cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, plague, or typhus occurring in their respective localities, and are further instructed to include in said reports information in relation to the prevalence of other preventable diseases, as diphtheria, enteric and scarlet fevers, &c., the prevailing disease or diseases in port, if any, and, when practicable, the annual death-rate per one thousand of the population as shown by the official record of deaths for the week reported. Special interest should be taken in the healthiness of vessels, reporting those arriving from or departing to the United States in a bad sanitary condition; also reporting the facts of any serious sickness or unhealthiness of seamen in port, or of crews arriving from or departing to the United States.

In the event of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, or Asiatic plague, or other contagious disease in epidemic form, the Department must immediately be advised by cable or telegraph of such outbreak, using such abbreviation as the Department may from time to time direct.

The following cipher and abbreviations should be used:

“Cholera”—meaning cholera has appeared.

“Yellow”—meaning yellow fever has appeared.

The name of a country—meaning that the disease has made its appearance at several places in the country named.

The name of a vessel—meaning that the vessel named has departed from the place whence the dispatch is sent, bound for a port in the United States.

“Poison”—meaning that the vessel referred to, though leaving a then healthy port, has on board passengers or goods (baggage) coming from a district infected with cholera or yellow fever.

When cholera or yellow fever has appeared at several places in a country, name the country only after the word “cholera” or “yellow,” as the case may be; if it has appeared at the place only from which the dispatch is sent, do not repeat the name of that place in the body of the dispatch, but if at any other particular place, name it.

In a dispatch announcing the departure of a vessel to a port in the United States, the port of departure will be understood to be the place from which the dispatch is sent; hence the name of the port of departure need not be repeated. In the body of a dispatch the name of the vessel should be given first; second, the name of the country, when applicable; third, the day of departure, omitting the day of the month and of the year, as they will be understood without saying; fourth, the name of the port of destination (the importance of observing this order will appear obvious when it is understood that many vessels bear the names of ports in the United States); fifth, the name of the disease, “cholera” or “yellow,” as the case may be, should be given, provided the Department has not been already advised of the outbreak of the disease. When advice has once been given of the appearance of cholera or yellow fever at a certain port, the name of the disease need not be repeated in dispatches announcing the subsequent departure of vessels from that port.

When the name of a vessel is given without stating whether it is a steamer or sailing-vessel, it will be understood to be a steamer; if the vessel is a sailing-vessel, its proper designation should be prefixed. The sender of the dispatch should sign his last name only.

The consul will give to every master of a vessel bound to a port in the United States a bill of health, on the form prescribed by the Department, giving full information of the number of persons on board such vessel at the time of sailing, and the sanitary condition of the vessel so far as known, and also the sanitary condition of the port of departure at the time. At such ports as may from time to time be designated by the Department, a physician will be employed or detailed to make the necessary inspection of the vessel, her passengers, crew, cargo, and ballast. In case the master of any vessel shall refuse to receive a bill of health, the fact shall be immediately reported to the Department by cable, if necessary.

When a vessel having received a bill of health touches at any other port while *en route* to the United States, the consul at such port shall *visa* the bill of health, and note thereon such changes as may have taken place since its original issue.

Monthly reports of the bills of health issued must be made to the Department on the regular forms.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued the following circular, under date of June 4, 1888:

In order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, as provided in section 4792, Revised Statutes, the act of April 29, 1878, and appropriation acts authorizing the President to maintain quarantine at points of danger, the President has determined to establish, by means of the vessels of the Revenue Marine, a national patrol of the coast of the United States, so far as it may be practicable under existing law and consistent with the performance of the other duties confided to that Service.

You are accordingly directed to cruise, actively, with the revenue steamer under your command upon the outer lines of your cruising-grounds, and to exercise special vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports, or from infected ports of the United States, directing your inquiries, first, as to the port from which the vessel sailed, and, secondly, as to the health of those on board at the time of departure, during passage, and at the time of hailing; and should the information gained indicate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew, or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station provided for her port of destination.

The following regulations will be observed relative to the inspection of vessels:

If a vessel be found with sickness on board, or in a foul condition, she will be directed to proceed to the quarantine station hereinbefore indicated, and the Revenue-Marine officer will immediately notify the proper quarantine officer. In such case no person will be permitted to board the vessel until the medical officers in charge of the quarantine shall have given the usual permit.

Should the pilot or master of a vessel, when hailed, report cases of recent or present sickness on board, the revenue officer will not board, but will send her immediately to quarantine.

Quarantine officers will be recognized as follows, viz:

Medical officers or acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service in charge of Gulf, South Atlantic, Cape Charles, or Delaware Breakwater Quarantines, or any officer of said Service on duty at any port on the interior rivers, the Great Lakes, or Pacific coast, and all quarantine officers acting under proper State or local authority.

Special regulations to aid local quarantine authorities will be promulgated hereafter should occasion require.

LOCATION OF NATIONAL QUARANTINES.

Delaware Breakwater.

Cape Charles; Hospital at Fisherman's Island; boarding station near Thimble Light.

Sapelo Sound; Blackbeard Island.

Near Key West. (Site not yet determined.)

North Chandeleur Island, Gulf of Mexico (act of March 5, 1888).*

San Diego, Cal. (Site to be determined.)

San Francisco, Cal. (Site to be determined.)

Port Townsend, Wash. (Site to be determined.)

*The old station at Ship Island will be used until the new buildings on the Chandeleur shall have been completed.

C I R C U L A R.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE ARRIVING BY PARCELS-POST FROM MEXICO.

1888.

Department No. 91.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The provisions of Department's Circulars of October 3, 1887 (Synopsis 8512), January 27, 1888 (Synopsis 8641), and March 12, 1888 (Synopsis 8726), containing regulations for the collection of duties on merchandise arriving by parcels-post from various countries, are hereby extended to merchandise arriving in a similar manner from *Mexico*, this Department having been informed by the Postmaster-General of the conclusion of a postal convention with said Government which contains similar provisions to those in the Circulars referred to above.

The convention, by its terms, went into force on the 1st of July, 1888, and will continue until further notice.

The form of customs declaration to be used is similar to that used for importations from other countries with which parcels-post conventions have been concluded.

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 92.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past three weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Where non-resident importers are represented at the port of importation by persons holding proper powers of attorney, copies of which have been lodged at the custom-house, the entry need not be accompanied by the oath of the attorney showing that the importers are unable to be personally present at the custom-house by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, July 26, 1888.)

2. The United States Attorney-General has advised that the provisions in Schedule C (T. L. 163 and 167) should be interpreted to include forgings of iron and also forgings of steel, and not alone those in which the two metals are combined in the same forgings, as prescribed by Department's decision of the 16th of May last (paragraph 7, Circular No. 56). Said decision is therefore revoked, and duty will be assessed on merchandise of the character mentioned in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, July 26, 1888.)

3. Flax which has been imperfectly "scutched" and hackled by means of the Cardon machine, the tow being but partially removed, is held to be dutiable at the rate of \$20 per ton, under the provision in Schedule J (T. L. 328) for "flax, not hackled or dressed." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, July 26, 1888.)

4. The stock in trade, consisting of hearses, horses, harnesses, a lot of coffins, &c., of a firm of undertakers removing their business from Canada to the United States, is not entitled to free entry as "household effects" or otherwise. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., August 4, 1888.)

5. Rugs, which are manufactured from Tournay velvet carpeting are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule K (T. L. 370) for "Tournay velvet carpets," and the further provision in said schedule (T. L. 378) which prescribes that rugs shall be subjected to the rate of duty imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 6, 1888.)

6. An article called "remelting steel," which upon further investigation was found to consist of the best quality of Bessemer steel slabs or cakes, which are intended for use in the manufacture of finished steel plates, sheets, or bars, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L. 177) for "steel ingots * * * and slabs, by whatever process made, * * * valued at 4 cents per pound or less." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 6, 1888.)

7. Certain card-clothing, which is imported as part of carding-machines, the same being permanently attached to the machine with lead rivets, thereby forming an integral part of the machinery, is not entitled to separate classification under the rulings of the Department which require that the several parts of machinery, to be entitled to such separate classification, must be readily separable for that purpose. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, August 6, 1888.)

8. Certain flat blocks or trays of wood, in which spaces are cut in proper shape to hold a number of meerschaum pipes, the trays being covered with plush and intended for use in exhibiting the pipes in the dealer's show-case, are not entitled to exemption from duty under the provision for coverings in Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 6, 1888.)

9. The Canadian steam-vessel "Geneva," which was imported into the United States from Canada and received an American registry under the special provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Statutes, p. 473), was properly subjected to the payment of duty; and its machinery, although originally of domestic manufacture, was not entitled to free entry as such domestic manufacture, inasmuch as it had become merged into the vessel and was not returned in the same condition as exported. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent, August 8, 1888.)

10. A sanctuary lamp and set of altar candlesticks, specially imported for the use of a church, were held to be exempt from duty, the Department expressing the opinion that articles of this character which are used in the performance of religious services, and are of an artistic character, are exempt from duty as "works of art," under the provision in the free-list, T. L. 819. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Port Huron, August 9, 1888.)

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICERS ON DUTY UNDER THE LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

1888.

Department No. 93.

L. H. Board, No. 2 of 1888.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,

Washington, D. C., August 20, 1888.

The following list of officers on duty under the Light-House Establishment August 20, 1888, with the residence or post-office address of each, is published for the information of all concerned:

MEMBERS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

- Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Treasury and *ex-officio* President of the Board, 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Vice-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. Navy, Chairman, Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.
Mr. WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Ashland, Baltimore County, Md.
Brigadier-General THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Commodore DAVID B. HARMONY, U. S. Navy, 1623 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Colonel JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., Lieut. Colonel Corps of Engineers, 1141 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Commander ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary, 324 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Major JAMES F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Secretary, 1729 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

INSPECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—Commander OLIVER A. BATCHELLER, U. S. N., Custom-House, Portland, Me.
2d Dist.—Commander ALBERT S. BARKER, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
3d Dist.—Commander FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., Tompkinsville, N. Y., P. O. Box 2128, New York, N. Y.
4th Dist.—Commander JOHN J. REED, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
5th Dist.—Commander SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., 323 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
6th Dist.—Lieut. Commander R. D. HITCHCOCK, U. S. N., Adgers' North Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
7th Dist.—Lieutenant GOTTFRIED BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., Navy-Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
8th Dist.—Lieut. Commander WILLIAM W. MEAD, U. S. N., 37 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
9th Dist.—Commander CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Chicago, Ill.
10th Dist.—Commander CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, corner Washington and Seneca Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
11th Dist.—Commander HORACE ELMER, U. S. N., 80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.
12th Dist.—Commander NICOLL LUDLOW, U. S. N., Room No. 77, Appraiser's Building, San Francisco, Cal.
13th Dist.—Lieutenant URIEL SEBREE, U. S. N., corner Third and Washington Streets, Portland, Oreg.
14th Dist.—Lieut. Commander HOLMAN VAIL, U. S. N., Post-Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
15th Dist.—Commander CHARLES S. COTTON, U. S. N., New Custom-House, Saint Louis, Mo.
16th Dist.—Lieutenant EDWARD M. HUGHES, U. S. N., Custom-House, Memphis, Tenn.

ENGINEERS.

- 1st Dist.—Major WILLIAM S. STANTON, U. S. A., Rooms Nos. 141 and 142, Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
- 2d Dist.—Major WILLIAM S. STANTON, U. S. A., Rooms Nos. 141 and 142, Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
- 3d Dist.—Major DAVID P. HEAP, U. S. A., Tompkinsville, N. Y., P. O. Box 2128, New York, N. Y.
- 4th Dist.—Major WM. LUDLOW, U. S. A., Post-Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5th Dist.—Captain JOHN C. MALLERY, U. S. A., 18 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
- 6th Dist.—Captain JOHN C. MALLERY, U. S. A., 18 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
- 7th Dist.—Captain WALTER L. FISK, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
- 8th Dist.—Captain WALTER L. FISK, U. S. A., 63 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
- 9th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., 311 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 10th Dist.—Major L. COOPER OVERMAN, U. S. A., 89 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 11th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., 311 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 12th Dist.—Major WILLIAM H. HEUER, U. S. A., Room 89, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.
- 13th Dist.—Major THOMAS H. HANDBURY, U. S. A., corner Third and Oak Streets, Portland, Oreg.
- 14th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM E. MERRILL, U. S. A., Custom House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 15th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel CHARLES R. SUTER, U. S. A., 1415 Washington Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.
- 16th Dist.—Lieut. Colonel CHARLES R. SUTER, U. S. A., 1415 Washington Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN,

Vice-Admiral, U. S. N.,

Chairman.

ROBLEY D. EVANS,

Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

JAMES F. GREGORY,

Major, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Approved:

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

FRENCH VESSELS TO BE ADMITTED WITHOUT ADMEASUREMENT.

1888.

Department No. 94.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

Washington, D. C., August 24, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

It appearing to this Department that the rules concerning the admeasurement for tonnage of vessels of the United States have been substantially adopted by the Government of France, it is hereby directed that French vessels arriving in the United States shall hereafter be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and that it shall not be necessary for such vessels when furnished with such certificates to be readmeasured in any port of the United States.

In such cases there must be added to the tonnage the amount of any deductions and omissions not authorized by the admeasurement laws of the United States. (Art. 139, Reg's, 1884.)

The Government of France has agreed substantially to accept in French ports the admeasurement of vessels of the United States certified in their registers, and to compute according to the tonnage given in said papers the navigation dues payable by French vessels. Any departure from this agreement at any port of France should be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

T. B. SANDERS,

Acting Commissioner.

APPROVED:

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 95.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., August 25, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain so-called "Stations of the Cross," which consist of pictures printed on metal with wooden frames, and intended to be used in churches, and which are specially imported for the use of a church, are held to be exempt from duty, under the provision in the free-list (T. L., 819) for "works of art * * * imported expressly for presentation to any * * * religious corporation or society." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 13, 1888.)

2. Metal tops made in the form of compressed spheres, with holes in the sides, so that when the top is in motion it makes a whistling sound, the same being intended for the amusement of children, are held to be liable to duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 425) for "toys;" and certain printed cards or slips of paper on which are printed various designs in colors, which by folding may be made to represent several distinct figures, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M (T. L., 384) for "printed matter." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 17, 1888.)

3. Importations of mackerel shipped from foreign ports after the spawning season is over—that is, after the 1st of June in any year—need not be accompanied by the certificate heretofore prescribed by the Department for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of February 28, 1887. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, August 17, 1888.)

4. Certain so-called worsted cloths, commercially known as "cheviots," which upon examination were found to be composed wholly of wool, are held to be dutiable at rates according to value per pound, as prescribed by Schedule K (T. L., 362) for "woolen cloths * * * and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 18, 1888.)

5. Colored glass faceted balls provided with brass screws, intended to be used in the manufacture of ladies' ornamental combs, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 420) for "compositions of glass or paste, when not set." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 20, 1888.)

6. Certain cotton fabrics which have undergone a process of "scouring," consisting of washing in cold or hot water or boiling with alkaline lyes or soaps, to remove the resinous, greasy, and other impuri-

ties of the fabrics, and is the initial process of bleaching the fabrics, are held to be not liable to the duty imposed on bleached cottons, inasmuch as such scouring does not remove the fabrics from the condition of unbleached cotton cloth. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 20, 1888.)

7. A screen, although decorated by an American artist residing abroad, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the special provision in Schedule K (T. 1., 378) which prescribes that "the duty on all other * * * screens * * * shall be forty per centum ad valorem." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 21, 1888.)

8. Certain santal, melissa, vetever, angelica, geranium, mustard, and pine oils are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. 1., 92) for "all preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 24, 1888.)

9. Imported merchandise which, by reason of incomplete entry, or of no consular invoice being produced at the time of entry, is sent to bonded warehouse under Section 2926 of the Revised Statutes, is held to be liable to charges for storage, cartage, and labor in connection therewith. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 25, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER FROM CERTAIN INFECTED PLACES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

1888.

Department No. 96.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1888.

In accordance with the Act of April 29, 1878, and appropriation acts authorizing the maintenance of quarantine at points of danger, the following regulations are framed to assist in the work of preventing the spread of yellow fever, now prevailing as an epidemic in certain towns in the State of Florida :

1. A camp of refuge for persons from infected places in Florida is hereby established, to be under command of Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras, on the south bank of the St. Mary's River, near the crossing of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, to be known as Camp Perry. Temporary quarantine stations are hereby established, under direction of Surgeon Hutton, Marine-Hospital Service, near Way Cross, Ga., and Live Oak, Fla. Those at Du Pont, Ga., and Chattahoochee River Junction are hereby discontinued.

2. At the stations aforesaid, an inspection will be made of all persons, baggage, mail, and express arriving by rail from points south : and in case of arrival of any person, mail, baggage, or express matter capable of conveying infection, coming from an infected place or a place not known to be healthy, as shown by recent inspection reports, then such person shall either be returned to the original place of embarkation or to Camp Perry, at his or her option, and the baggage of such person shall be held for fumigation, and fumigated under the direction of the officer in charge. Mail matter from infected places will be fumigated under the direction of the Railway Mail Service, under orders already issued by that Service.

3. All persons arriving in Camp Perry will be under the orders of the commanding officer, and will not depart the camp without permission until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of their departure from an infected place. A special daily train will run between Jacksonville and Camp Perry, for the purpose of conveying persons from Jacksonville and such other business as may be incident thereto and at the expiration of the detention period such persons will be taken to Way Cross, and then allowed to proceed to their destination without further detention.

4. Railway agents, conductors, or other persons in charge of railway-trains south of and including those of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad will not receive persons from infected places on board trains, except to the refuge camp as provided in paragraph 1 of this Circular, and sleeping-cars will not be allowed to proceed south of Way Cross, Ga., until the cessation of the epidemic.

5. An additional refuge camp, under the same regulations as those governing Camp Perry, will be established in the mountains of North Carolina (the site hereafter to be determined) as soon as practicable.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General.

APPROVED :

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 97.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., September 3, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Covered dress-steels are dutiable as manufactures in part of steel, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 25, 1888.)
2. So-called larding-needles or larding-pins, used in the preparation of meats for cooking, are dutiable as manufactures of iron, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 28, 1888.)
3. Sink-brushes are dutiable under the provision in T. I., 404, for brushes of all kinds. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 30, 1888.)
4. India-rubber pouches in various shapes, such as rats, skulls, &c., which are, when fitted with linings, intended to be used as receptacles for tobacco, are not, when imported in an unlined condition, dutiable as smokers' articles, the lining being considered necessary to make them serviceable, but as articles of India rubber, under T. I., 454. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 30, 1888.)
5. Imported articles of which a corporation is the consignee or owner may be entered by the president or other proper officer of such corporation, without the submission to the Collector of a power of attorney specially authorizing such act, if the Collector is satisfied that he is such officer and that he is acting within the chartered authority of the corporation he represents. (Letter to C. H. Lapp, Special Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 31, 1888.)
6. Certain so-called slates, which consist of plates of ground glass in wooden frames, accompanied by printed paper designs for reproduction by children on the ground surface of the glass, are not dutiable as slates, under T. I., 131, but as toys, under T. I., 125. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 31, 1888.)
7. The Conference of Local Appraisers, which had under consideration at its meeting in July last the practical effects of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Langfeldt case (Synopsis 8803), having reported that the sample-books heretofore prepared as indicating the proper classification of articles claimed to be hat-trimmings are still reliable as guides, the Department has directed that the practice heretofore followed of classifying so-called hat-materials in accordance with such books shall be continued. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, August 31, 1888.)

8. Bicycle-lamps, which resemble carriage-lamps in their character and use, are held to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the latter, under Department's decisions and T. I., 415, viz., 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Baltimore, Md., August 31, 1888.)

9. Pieces of wool cloth measuring over one yard in length, and having a substantial and merchantable value, are not exempt from duty as samples. (Letter to Folkard & Lawrence, August 29, 1888.)

10. *Papier-maché* spectacle-cases, intended to hold spectacles when carried in the pocket, are dutiable as "articles * * * of *papier-maché*," under T. I., 472. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, August 29, 1888.)

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, AND EMPLOYÉS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Department No. 98.

Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., September 8, 1888.

To whom it may concern:

The following classification of the officers, clerks, and other employés in the Treasury Department was directed by the President June 29, 1888. The classes hereinafter named include all officers, clerks, and employés with annual or per diem salaries, except those subject to confirmation by the Senate and those employed as messengers, laborers, watchmen, or workmen:

It is ordered, That the officers, clerks, and other employés of this Department be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes, viz:

Class A, all persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$720 per annum.

Class B, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class C, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class D, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class 1, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 5, all persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more per annum.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 99.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., September 8, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain links with movable bolts, for the adjustment (by shortening or lengthening) of chains, and which are first forged and then finished by boring, &c., and subsequently japanned or galvanized, are not forgings of iron within the meaning of the tariff, but are dutiable as manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 3, 1888.)
2. Certain wax models of the human figure, with separable parts, for the demonstration of the anatomical construction of the body, but which are intended for exhibition at a museum where an admission fee is charged, are not "statuary" within the meaning of the tariff act, but are dutiable as unenumerated manufactured articles, under Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes. The museum aforesaid is not an institution incorporated for educational or scientific purposes within the purview of T. I., 759. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, September 3, 1888.)
3. Thin layers of cabinet-wood, commercially known as "vencers," having been advanced by manufacture to a condition which gives them a separate trade name, are dutiable either as "manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla," &c., under T. I., 232, or as "manufactures of wood * * * not specially enumerated or provided for," under T. I., 233. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 4, 1888.)
4. Imported articles in bonded warehouse cannot be withdrawn for exhibition without payment of duty. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., September 4, 1888.)
5. Certain so-called "wool blanketing," composed in part of wool, and intended for manufacture into card-cloth, which does not assimilate to flannels and blankets (T. I., 363), and is not used for the same purpose as are "endless belts or felts" (T. I., 379), is dutiable as a manufacture in part of wool, under T. I., 362. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, September 5, 1888.)
6. Certain odor-stands, consisting of glass-bottles incased in leather, are dutiable, if the bottles are not cut, as "fancy boxes," under T. I., 390; if the bottles are cut, they are dutiable as "articles of glass, cut," under T. I., 135. Decorated china baskets, each containing a small bottle, are dutiable as decorated china, under T. I., 125. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Indianapolis, September 5, 1888.)
7. Where an American vessel *en route* to a foreign port springs a leak and sinks in American waters, and it becomes necessary to bring pumps from a foreign port for the purpose of raising her, domestic

pumps not being obtainable, the duty assessed on such pumps may be refunded, under the provisions of Section 3115 of the Revised Statutes, which authorizes the refunding of duty on repairs necessitated by stress of weather while in the regular course of her voyage, to secure the safety of the vessel to enable her to reach her port of destination. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent, September 7, 1888.)

8. Certain so-called "dried grasses," consisting of what are commercially known as "piquets," being a manufacture of field flowers, dyed, bronzed, and gilded, bunched up by wire and paper with artificial leaves and flowers, and used only for millinery purposes, are dutiable as artificial flowers, under T. I., 429. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 8, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

DISCRIMINATING DUES ON CARGOES OF COSTA RICAN VESSELS.

1888.

Department No. 100.
Bureau of Navigation.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., September 12, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

This Department is informed, through the Department of State, that various lines of foreign and Costa Rican vessels plying between Costa Rica and New York, New Orleans, and other ports in the United States, as well as between Costa Rica and European ports, are allowed in Costa Rica a rebate of 5 per centum of the customs duties, and also certain privileges as to port charges.

Such rebate is not conceded to vessels of the United States.

The cargoes of Costa Rican vessels entering the United States, therefore, will be subjected to the discriminating duties levied by Section 2501, Revised Statutes, as embodied in the Act of March 3, 1883.

Officers of the customs will take action accordingly.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

APPLIANCES FOR SECURING BONDED CARS, VESSELS, ETC.

1888.
Department No. 101.
Division of Special Agents.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

It having been found impracticable to manufacture the locks prescribed by Department Circular No. 69, dated June 11 last, for securing cars transporting unappraised merchandise in bond from and after the 1st proximo, in time to enable the contractor to supply the bonded common carriers, the use of such locks will not be required until the 1st day of December next. All vehicles conveying goods in bond between the several ports and merchandise in transit to Mexico and through Canada will be secured, from and after the 1st proximo, by lead seals of either of the three kinds referred to in said Circular No. 69.

On the date named, Collectors on the northern frontier will discontinue the use of the so-called "transit dies" in sealing cars, and will use instead the dies marked "In Bond." The use of hand-stamps for stamping manifests of cars in transit through Canada will also be discontinued. In all other respects the regulations which govern the transportation of merchandise in bond and domestic merchandise in transit through Canada will continue to be observed.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 102.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. So-called "wool-back" worsted coatings, composed of wool and worsted, are dutiable, under T. L. 362, for manufactures composed in part of wool. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 10, 1888.)

2. So-called button-shanks, which are not button-molds, but small brass cups into which the molds are set in the manufacture of buttons, and which are not of the same character as the shanks and collets covered by Department's decision of May 31, 1888 (Synopsis 8869), are dutiable as "manufactures of metal n. o. p. f.," under T. L. 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 10, 1888.)

3. Nail-files and nail-cleaners with metal files attached are dutiable as manufactures in part of metal, under T. L. 216, and not as brushes, under T. L. 404, or as manufactures of bone, under T. L. 399. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 10, 1888.)

4. So-called "hydroquinone," an article which may be produced from several sources, but which is in fact a chemical compound, is dutiable under the provision in Schedule A (T. L. 92) for "chemical compounds," and is not free as a salt of quinia, under T. L. 629. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 11, 1888.)

5. The Department of State has issued a circular to consular officers calling attention to the provisions of Sections 2843, 2845, and 2862 of the Revised Statutes, and informing said officers that, with respect to merchandise not subject to ad valorem duty, invoices need not be verified by the shippers; and that as to merchandise subject to ad valorem duty belonging to persons resident at the time in the United States, invoices need be verified only when consuls have good reason to suspect their correctness. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 12, 1888.)

6. An importation consisting of the delicate and tender portions of heads of cauliflower, which have been subjected to some form of antiseptic treatment and then sealed in air-tight cans or bottles containing water, are held to be dutiable as "vegetables prepared or preserved," under T. L. 287. (See Synopsis 8271.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 13, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 103.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., September 22, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Engravers' diamonds, consisting of diamonds set in steel with wooden handles, and where the appraiser reports that the relative values of the diamond and the steel in these articles are enormously in favor of the diamond, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 480) for "precious stones of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, September 17, 1888.)

2. Domestic spirits exported in bond are held to be liable to the gauger's fee of 10 cents per cask, as prescribed by Article 998 of the Regulations. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, September 18, 1888.)

3. Steel-wire drawing-plate blanks which have been forged into the sizes and shapes desired preparatory to their further manufacture and completion for use as "drawing-plates," but which have not undergone any such further manufacture, are held to be dutiable at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 167) for "forgings of * * * steel." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 18, 1888.)

4. An article called "sugar-cake," which upon investigation was found to consist of sugar of a low grade, which has undergone the process of being pressed into cakes, and which is in extensive use among the Chinese, the same not being commercially known as candy, is held to be dutiable under the provisions for sugar, according to its color and polariscopic test. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 18, 1888.)

5. Theatrical crowns of various forms and styles, all being ornamented with metal and colored glass ornaments in imitation of precious stones, the same being intended for use on the theatrical stage by persons representing the characters of kings, dukes, earls, barons, &c., are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. L., 459) for "jewelry of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 18, 1888.)

6. Bass-wood lumber cut smooth on each face, so as to constitute in fact boards which have been planed on all sides, is held to be dutiable at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet, under the provision in Schedule D (T. L., 219) which, among other things, prescribes that "when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per one thousand feet, board measure." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, September 20, 1888.)

7. An article claimed by the importers to be dye-wood extract, but which upon analysis was found to consist of an extract of logwood mixed with a salt of copper, so as to constitute in fact a lake color, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 87) for "colors and paints, including *lakes*, whether dry or mixed." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 21, 1888.)

8. Certain tapioca flour, although chemically a starch, is held to be exempt from duty under the special provision in the free-list (T. I., 800) for "tapioca," without regard to the use for which it may be intended. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 21, 1888.)

9. Linen handkerchiefs and other articles which are hemstitched or fringed and ornamented with revering, which consists of drawing certain of the warp or weft threads and tying or sewing the remaining threads, so that the interstices are diamond-shaped, so as to somewhat resemble lace inserting, are held to be not embroidered articles within the meaning of that term as used in Schedule J. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 22, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

C O N T E N T S O F O F F I C I A L C O M M U N I C A T I O N S .

1888.

Department No. 104.

Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 4, 1888.

To Collectors and other Principal Officers of Customs:

With a view to insure prompt action upon all correspondence which pertains to the Customs Service, the first paragraph of Article 1520, General Regulations under the Customs and Navigation Laws of 1884, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“All official communications shall relate to one subject only.”

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FREIGHT NOT REQUIRING FUMIGATION.

1888.

Department No. 105.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. S.,

Washington, D. C., October 4, 1888.

*To Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors,
United States Marine-Hospital Service:*

Oranges, lemons, and limes, unless packed in towns known to be infected by yellow fever, will be passed without fumigation.

Cigars and leaf-tobacco will also be passed without fumigation.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General. M.-H. S.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R .

ACT RELATING TO THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

1888.

Department No. 106.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

Your attention is called to the following act, approved October 1, prohibiting the return to the United States of Chinese laborers, in order that its provisions may be strictly enforced and carried into effect:

AN ACT a supplement to an act entitled "An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the sixth day of May eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed, or shall depart, therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the United States.

SEC. 2. That no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof, is hereby declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

SEC. 3. That all the duties prescribed, liabilities penalties and forfeitures imposed, and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

ACT RELATING TO THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

1888.
Department No. 106.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

Your attention is called to the following act, approved October 1, prohibiting the return to the United States of Chinese laborers, in order that its provisions may be strictly enforced and carried into effect:

AN ACT a supplement to an act entitled "An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the sixth day of May eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed, or shall depart, therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the United States.

SEC. 2. That no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof, is hereby declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

SEC. 3. That all the duties prescribed, liabilities penalties and forfeitures imposed, and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 107.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 6, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. An article known by the various names of "prune-wine," "prune-juice," "Turkish prune-juice extract," and "Thompson's Patent Prune-Wine," which is not a beverage fit for immediate use, but used in blending and mollifying other liquors, and which contains a considerable proportion of alcohol—say from 18 per cent. to 18½ per cent., by volume—is, in the opinion of the Department, dutiable at the rate of \$2 per gallon for the alcohol contained therein and 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 103) for "alcoholic compounds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 25, 1888.)

2. An imported fan, though decorated abroad by an American artist, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the special provision in Schedule X (T. I., 428) for "fans of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, September 26, 1888.)

3. Certain articles consisting of elaborate carvings in soap-stone, representing vases, birds, flowers, &c., are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as non-enumerated manufactured articles, under Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, October 1, 1888.)

4. Gnava jelly imported from the Hawaiian Islands is not entitled to free entry, inasmuch as there is no provision in the Hawaiian Treaty for the admission free of duty of either the fruit guava or the jelly made therefrom. (Letter to C. W. Sherman, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, October 1, 1888.)

5. Certain so-called "refuse bone-black," which upon chemical analysis was found to be a substance commercially known as "bone-char," which had lost some of its properties in the line of its special efficacy, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the special provision for "bone-char" contained in Schedule A (T. I., 88), notwithstanding the fact that it might not be valuable in its present condition for the uses to which bone-char is usually adapted. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 1, 1888.)

6. "Battley's Liquid Cinchona Cordefolia," which upon investigation is found to be prepared by manufacturing chemists according to a well-known formula, and does not appear to be recommended to the

public as a proprietary article, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Schedule A (T. I., 93) as a medicinal preparation. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New Orleans, October 5, 1888.)

7. An article called by the importers "condensed milk," but returned by the appraiser as "condensed cream, malted," and which, as appears by the circular accompanying the same, is a patented article of food (Loeflund's Cream Conserve), consisting of a condensed mixture of cream and extract of malt, or, as stated on the label, "a natural emulsion of fat and pure malt extract," and which is recommended as "most valuable in all wasting diseases," is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, as a proprietary preparation, under Schedule A, T. I., 99. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 6, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
TREATMENT OF FOUL SHIPS.

1888.
Department No. 108.

Treasury Department,

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., October 5, 1888.

*To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service,
and others whom it may concern:*

In order to stimulate ship-masters to aid in securing a clean ocean-going fleet, the following regulation concerning the treatment of foul ships is hereby adopted, and will be observed at all National Quarantine Stations:

1. When a vessel arrives at any National Quarantine Station from an infected port, and requires disinfection, she will be subjected to *ordinary disinfection*, as provided in former regulations.
2. When any vessel shall arrive at a National Quarantine Station in such foul condition as to render her dangerous from a sanitary point of view, and is found to require cleansing and disinfection, having at any former time within one year been subjected to ordinary disinfection, such vessel will be required to undergo *extraordinary disinfection*, which, in addition to the ordinary measures, will include holy-stoning, scraping, the taking out of rotten wood, a second disinfection, and interior repainting, all of which will be required before granting a certificate of free pratique.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

C I R C U L A R .

FEES IN INTERNAL-REVENUE PROSECUTIONS PAYABLE FROM THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1889.

1888.
Department No. 109.

Treasury Department,

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., October 8, 1888.

To U. S. Commissioners, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts:

Your attention is called to the following provision, relative to prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, which is contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, approved the 2d instant. viz :

“And no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any fees to United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon sworn complaint by a collector, or deputy collector of internal revenue or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after such arrest by a circuit or district judge or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the prosecution is by indictment.”

You will observe (1) that, unless the complaint is made by an officer of the Internal Revenue, personal knowledge on the part of the affiant of the acts constituting the offense is a prerequisite to payment from the above appropriation; and (2) that the approval of the prosecution by the district attorney or by the circuit or district judge is also a prerequisite to payment, no matter by whom the complaint is made.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the settlement of your accounts under the above appropriation, you are requested to furnish with your accounts evidence that the conditions of the appropriation have been complied with.

JAS. Q. CHENOWETH,

Auditor.

APPROVED :

M. J. DURHAM.

First Comptroller.

APPROVED :

HUGH S. THOMPSON.

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

DIRECTING THE MANNER OF PURCHASING SAFES AND SAFE-MATERIAL.

1888.

Department No. 110.

Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 10, 1888.

To Principal Officers of Government Services

Under the Treasury Department:

Hereafter, all requisitions for safes or safe-material to be used in the transaction of public business under the control and direction of the Treasury Department shall be referred to the Supervising Architect for consideration and recommendation, and, if the purchase of safes or safe-material is authorized out of any appropriation, the said purchase shall be made under the supervision of the Supervising Architect, and in accordance with the provisions of the contracts made for the furnishing of such articles.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

SUITS FOR TAXES; *ALLAS* EXECUTIONS; AND REVIVALS OF OLD
JUDGMENTS.

1888.
Department No. 111.

Treasury Department,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., October 3, 1888.

Hereafter no suit will be brought for the recovery of unpaid internal-revenue taxes until the Collector of the District shall have submitted to this Office a full report of all material facts and circumstances connected with the case, and shall have received from the Commissioner express authority to report the case to the United States Attorney for suit. (Section 3214, R. S.)

Where a bond has been given to secure the payment of the taxes for which suit is proposed, the Collector should report the date and penal sum of the bond, and state whether there is reasonable expectation, founded upon careful inquiry, that collection of a judgment on such bond, when recovered, could be effected.

Whenever the original execution issued upon a judgment recovered in an internal-revenue suit in favor of the United States shall have been returned by the Marshal with the indorsement of "*nulla bona*," or words to that effect, no *alias* execution shall issue, nor shall any proceedings be commenced by the United States Attorney to revive any such judgment, without authority therefor received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but whenever the said Attorney shall be of opinion that upon a new execution, if issued, moneys can be collected to the amount at least of the costs incurred, it shall be his duty so to state to the Commissioner and ask for instructions.

JOS. S. MILLER,

Commissioner.

Approved October 11, 1888:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

QUALIFICATIONS AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS IN THE CUSTODIAN AND JANITOR SERVICE.

1888.

Department No. 112.

Division of Appointments.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 13, 1888.

To the Custodians of Public Buildings:

It is hereby ordered that on and after October 10, 1888, the following rules and regulations and manner of procedure shall govern entrance into the Custodian and Janitor Service in all public buildings:

RULE I. Appointments to subordinate places in the Custodian and Janitor Service are to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Custodians will forward to the Department, with their recommendation for its action, the papers and recommendations of ALL applicants for such appointments.

RULE II. All appointments, removals, or changes of persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation "Pay of Assistant Custodians and Janitors," will hereafter be written in the Department at Washington and transmitted to the Custodian for delivery.

RULE III. Nominations forwarded to the Department must, in each case, be accompanied by an application, in the handwriting of the nominee when practicable, giving the following data in relation to the applicant:

1. The full name.
2. The position applied for.
3. Whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States.
4. Date of birth.
5. Whether married or single.
6. Service in the United States Army or Navy, giving the company, regiment, or vessel, and length of service.
7. Whether honorably discharged.
8. Present legal residence, giving town, county, State, and number of Congressional District.
9. Relatives in the service of the Government, and where employed.
10. Any special qualifications or experience possessed, giving various occupations.
11. References as to character and ability.
12. Evidence that the applicant is duly authorized under the United States, State, or municipal laws (where such authority is required), to perform the duties of the place for which he applies.
13. Evidence that the applicant is physically and mentally capable of performing the duties of the place for which he applies.

RULE IV. Whenever there are two or more members of a family in the public service, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment.

RULE V. Persons habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall neither be appointed to nor retained in any office, appointment, or employment in the Custodian and Janitor Service.

RULE VI. Candidates must be not less than twenty-one nor more than sixty years of age, of suitable physical condition and mentally qualified, as required by the rules and regulations of the Civil Service of the United States: *Provided*, That, if otherwise duly qualified, the limitation as to age shall not apply to persons who may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States. (22 Stats., 406, Sec. 7; C. S. Rule XII.) *Provided, also*, That the limitation as to age shall not apply to persons possessing qualifications of special value to the service if their physical condition is excellent.

RULE VII. Outdoor employés must be of robust frame and constitution.

All public officials are prohibited from giving letters of recommendation in relation to any article of manufacture or in behalf of any firm or corporation.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 113.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the present month, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Fancy boxes containing thimbles, which are not the usual or necessary coverings for such articles, the same being of fancy designs and of fragile character requiring outside coverings for their safe transportation, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent., under the provision in Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., October 9, 1888.)

2. Wire-mattresses, notwithstanding the fact that they accompany bedsteads, do not come within the scope of the provision in Schedule D (T. I., 230) for "house furniture," but are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216): *Provided, however*, That such rate is equal to or greater than the rate fixed by paragraph 182 for iron wire of the size of which the mattresses are manufactured. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., October 9, 1888.)

3. Ivory veneering for piano keys, consisting of pieces cut into planchettes of the exact size and shapes adapted to piano keys, which are smoothed, and, with the exception of bleaching, finished for use as veneering in the manufacture of such keys, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 399) for "ivory. * * * all manufactures of." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 10, 1888.)

4. Fish caught and cured by foreigners in foreign vessels and from foreign shores, are held to be liable to duty notwithstanding the fact that they were so caught for the use of an American fishing vessel. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass., October 10, 1888.)

5. Articles consisting of back or twist combs for holding the twist or braid of ladies' hair in place, which are made of shell, and have two and three teeth with a bar from two to two and a half inches long at the top, on which is arranged a graduated row of faceted amber balls, which articles are commercially known as "combs," are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 419) for "combs, of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 11, 1888.)

6. Maple-sugar is held to be dutiable at the same rates as those which are provided by Schedule E, for "sugar." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 17, 1888.)

7. Short pieces of brass curb-chain, although they may be intended to be completed for use as watch-chains, cannot, in their present condition, be regarded as watch-chains, and, accordingly, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as unemmerated manufactures of metal, under the provisions of Schedule C (T. I., 216). (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 18, 1888.)

8. Razors with blades of regular patterns, and with finished handles, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the special provision in Schedule C (T. I., 207) for "razors," notwithstanding the fact that the blades are not ground and polished. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 18, 1888.)

9. Finished walking-canes and whips, each containing a small watch movement permanently set in the end, and thus constituting a part of the completed article, cannot be held to be covered by the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 494) for watches, &c., but are held to be dutiable as follows: The *canes* at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 409) for "canes and sticks, * * * finished," and the *whips* at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, * * * composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, * * * or any other metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 19, 1888.)

10. Silver-plated hooks, bars, and swivels, intended for use in the manufacture of watch-chains, but which may be used for various other purposes, cannot be considered as coming within the scope of the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 459) for "jewelry of all kinds," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 210) for "plated * * * articles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 20, 1888.)

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

REPORTS AS TO KINDS OF SPIRITS IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

1888.

Department No. 114.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, October 22, 1888.

In order to avoid errors and discrepancies in reports as to the different kind of spirits held on deposit in distillery warehouses, the following instructions are issued:

Distillers will be careful to describe the spirits in their Entries for Deposit so that the description will agree with the brand upon the packages, affixed under the provisions of section 3287, R. S., as amended. And the spirits will be described as in the distiller's Entries for Deposit in all Notices and Entries for Withdrawal, Forms 179, Forms 206, and Forms 1, also in transportation bonds, export bonds, and bill of lading, and in the reports made by officers, such as storekeepers' reports, Forms 87, and collectors' reports, Forms 94 A and 61 A, and in all other papers in which the kinds of spirits are required to be stated.

Collectors will see that these instructions are complied with by distillers, transportation companies, and and by storekeepers in their respective districts, and collectors will instruct gaugers to report discrepancies as to the kind of spirits between Notices and Entries for Withdrawal and the brand on the packages themselves. Collectors will, if possible, exercise greater care than heretofore in the keeping of books, Forms 14 and 15, and in the preparation of their own reports. In this connection, attention is specially called to the instructions on Forms 94 A and 61 A.

In case of discrepancy between two classes of reports, or between two different reports of the same class, reference will be had to the classification of the packages in the original Entries for Deposit. In case the distiller produces more than one kind of spirits during the month, the Entry for Deposit should be so subdivided as to show the number of packages and the quantity in gallons of each kind separately.

The storekeeper, in a foot note to his statement as to different kinds, on Form 87, last page, will give the serial numbers of the packages of each kind reported on line two of that statement.

The quantities of each kind of spirits reported by the collector on each line, and in each column of the tabular statement on Form 94 A, last page, for a given month, should agree with the aggregate of the quantities reported in the corresponding lines and columns of all the reports, on Form 87, from his district for the same month.

E. HENDERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

C I R C U L A R

CHANGING BOUNDARIES OF COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, NEWPORT NEWS, AND NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

1888.
Department No. 115.

Treasury Department, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Washington, D. C., October 27, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs, and others:

The attention of officers of the customs and of others concerned, is invited to the provisions of the Acts of Congress, appended hereto, changing the boundaries of the collection district of Brunswick, Georgia; of the district of Newport News, Virginia, and of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, and amending the laws relating to navigation.

The instructions contained in the circular of this Department of April 28, 1887, embodying the Proclamation of the President in regard to vessels from the Netherlands; and of February 1, 1888, embodying his Proclamation in relation to vessels from Germany, are modified by the Act of April 4, 1888, and can no longer be construed as excluding from the benefits of the suspension of tonnage tax they allow, the vessels of foreign countries (other than Germany and the Netherlands), in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties on the vessels of the Netherlands or of Germany, respectively, or on their cargoes.

A copy of this circular should be posted in a conspicuous place in the Custom Houses on the Atlantic Coast, to the end that masters of vessels may be notified of the changes in the law effected by the Acts cited, and may make reports and entries accordingly.

C. B. MORTON,
Commissioner of Navigation.

APPROVED:
HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 318.]

AN ACT to include Sapelo Sound, Sapelo River, and Sapelo Island in the Brunswick collection district in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sapelo Sound, Sapelo River, and the Island of Sapelo shall henceforth be included in, and be a part of, the second district for the collection of customs, in the State of Georgia, known as the Brunswick district.

Approved October 12, 1888.

[PUBLIC—No. 312.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, changing the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to amend section twenty-five hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes, and to change the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so that it shall read:

"That the district of Newport News shall comprise all the waters and shores from the point forming the south shore of the mouth of the Rappahannock River, along the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, to Back River Light-House; thence to a point south of Old Point Comfort midway in the channel of Hampton Roads; thence in a southwesterly direction to Pig Point Light-House; thence along the south shore of the James River to a point on the peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers opposite Williamsburgh, and thence across said peninsula to the south bank of York River, so as to embrace in said district, in addition to the ports heretofore included, Hampton and Newport News; in which Newport News shall be the port of entry, and Yorktown a port of delivery."

SEC. 2. That section two of the said act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2. The district of Norfolk and Portsmouth to comprise all the waters and shores within the State of Virginia southward of the district of Newport News, as above described, and not included in the districts of Petersburg and Richmond; in which Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole ports of entry, and Suffolk and Smithfield the ports of delivery."

Approved October 12, 1888.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eleven of an act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes, approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be amended by striking out of the sixth and seventh lines of the subproviso of said section the words "of the country in which such port is situated, or on the cargoes of such vessels," and substituting in lieu thereof the words "of such country, or on the cargoes of such vessels; but this proviso shall not be held to be inconsistent with the special regulation by foreign countries of duties and other charges on their own vessels, and the cargoes thereof, engaged in their coasting trade, or with the existence between such countries and other states of reciprocal stipulations founded on special conditions and equivalents, and thus not within the treatment of American vessels under the most-favored nation clause in treaties between the United States and such countries."

SEC. 2. That section one of the act hereinbefore mentioned be amended, in the third line from the end of the section, by inserting, after the words "shipping commissioners," the words "and clerks of steamboat inspectors, and such allowances for fees of United States marshals and witnesses for services under the steamboat-inspection laws, and for expenses of steamboat inspectors provided for by section forty-four hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 3. That section forty-five hundred and eighty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section seven of chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the public laws passed by the Forty-eighth Congress, is amended by striking out all after the word "thereof," in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "If any seaman, after his discharge, shall have incurred any expense for board or other necessities, or for reasonable charges for medical care and nursing, at the place of his discharge, before shipping again, or for transportation to the United States, such expense shall be paid out of the arrears of wages and extra wages received by the consular officer, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to such seaman; and if such arrears and extra wages are not sufficient to defray such expense, the deficiency shall be paid from the fund in the Treasury for the maintenance and transportation of destitute American seamen."

Approved April 4, 1888.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 116.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., October 27, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Pocket knife-blades fully finished and ready for hafting, and which upon investigation were found to be commercially known and designated as cutlery, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 197) for "cutlery." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 23, 1888.)

2. Small stone-ware jars containing Swinton's Tooth Paste, which have the name of such article permanently affixed thereto by being burnt in or printed prior to the glazing of the jars, are held to be exempt from duty, under Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, "as coverings." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, October 24, 1888.)

3. In the case of importations into the United States by railway cars, where the goods may have sustained damage on the voyage of importation, it will be sufficient, under the provisions of Section 2927 of the Revised Statutes, that the proofs to ascertain damage be filed at the custom-house at the port of importation within ten days after the date of the unloading of the last car of the train. (Letter to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, October 24, 1888.)

4. Sticks or canes of meadow-oak, cut in lengths with unfinished ends, but with the shafts of the sticks trimmed, smoothed, stained, and "buffed," the only process necessary to complete the sticks for use as canes being to ferrule and cap the ends and give any desired finish as to color, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 409) for "canes and sticks, * * * unfinished." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, October 24, 1888.)

4. Sample cards or books of yarn, the yarn itself being of short lengths and of no commercial value whatever, are held to be entitled to free entry as samples of no commercial value. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 25, 1888.)

5. So-called pocket-books or cases containing needles of different designs and varieties, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 206) for "needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for," it being ascertained that the so-called pocket-books or cases are simply the usual coverings of such merchandise. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, October 25, 1888.)

6. A commodity called "Thorley's Cattle Food," which is specified on the label as "a spicy aromatic condiment," and also in the directions for use as "Thorley's Horse and Cattle Spice," and recommended

to the public as a proprietary article, the facts of its composition being unknown save to the maker, it being prepared according to a private formula, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. I., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 25, 1888.)

7. Diminutive knives which are intended for use as "charms" for watch-chains, and are incapable for use as pocket-knives or for any useful purpose whatever, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 459) for "jewelry, of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 26, 1888.)

8. Certain small wooden cases covered with alligator leather, and intended to hold sets of small volumes of Shakespeare's works, and which are imported filled with such works, are held to be exempt from duty under the provision in Section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, "for coverings of any kind," it appearing that they are intended to hold the books which they contain; that they are not designed for any other purpose; and that there was no intention to evade the payment of duty thereon. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 27, 1888.)

9. Compositions of glass or paste in the form of circular glass tablets, with one surface flat and the other convex, and cut with facets similar to precious stones, which may be intended for use as ornamental settings in windows, gas-fixtures, stoves, furniture, &c., are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 420) for "compositions of glass or paste, when not set," notwithstanding the fact that they are of sizes ranging from 38 to 50 millimetres in diameter, the Department being of the opinion that it is sufficient for the purposes of classification, under the provision cited, that the articles are compositions of glass or paste, and that they are not set. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 27, 1888.)

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

ALLOTMENTS ON VOYAGES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS.

1888.

Department No. 117.

Treasury Department,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

Washington, D. C., October 30, 1888.

To U. S. Shipping Commissioners and others:

The paragraph in the Department's Circular dated June 21, 1886, relating to allotments on voyages for sailing-vessels between ports on the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts of the United States and North and West African ports, down to and including the Cape of Good Hope and the adjacent islands, is hereby modified so that the allotment in each case may be for two months, and amount to twenty dollars for each seaman on such voyages.

C. B. MORTON,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING BRANDY DISTILLED FROM APPLES,
PEACHES, OR GRAPES.

1888.
Department No. 118.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., November 5, 1888.

An Act entitled "An Act to provide for warehousing fruit brandy," approved October 18, 1888, reads as follows :

" Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be extended and made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, or from any other fruit the brandy distilled from which is not now required or hereafter shall not be required to be deposited in a distillery warehouse: Provided, That each of the warehouses established under said act, or which may hereafter be established, shall be in charge either of a storekeeper or of a storekeeper and gauger, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the Regulations issued under the said Act of March 3, 1877, contained in Series 7, No. 5, and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 thereto, are hereby extended and made applicable as well to brandy distilled from apples or peaches as to brandy distilled from grapes.

Special bonded warehouses may, therefore, now be established under and in strict compliance with said regulations for the storage of brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively; and the brandy distilled from those fruits may be removed in bond from the distilleries and deposited in such warehouses, when established, and be removed from one warehouse to another, or for exportation, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in said regulations.

JOS. S. MILLER,

Commissioner.

Approved November 5, 1888:

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 119,
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., November 5, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. On further examination, it having been found that the grindstones covered by Department's decision of March 17, 1887 (Synopsis 8120), are similar in material, texture, and use to ordinary grindstones, said decision is modified accordingly, and such stones are held to be dutiable, under the provisions in T. I., 438, for "grindstones, finished or unfinished." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, October 29, 1888.)

2. Thumb-tacks used by artists and others for fastening drawing-paper or other material to the drawing-board, are dutiable as manufactures of metal, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, October 29, 1888.)

3. Steel-head gimps intended for use as ornaments for ladies' dresses, &c., are dutiable, under the provisions in T. I., 396, for "beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, October 29, 1888.)

4. A Chinese liquor known as "Sam-Shu Wine," is dutiable as a medicinal preparation, containing alcohol, at the rate of 50 cents per pound, under T. I., 118. Certain other so-called Chinese wines, which consist of spirits manufactured from grain or other material imported in bottles, are dutiable at the rate of \$2 per gallon for the contents and 3 cents per bottle for the bottles, under T. I., 310 and 311. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 30, 1888.)

5. Certain boxes made of heavy paste-board, covered with imitation leather-paper, and fitted inside with forms to contain a cup and saucer in each box, are dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the proviso to Section 7, Act of March 2, 1883, as coverings designed for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of the goods. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 30, 1888.)

6. Seal-skin cloaks are dutiable as articles made of fur, under T. I., 435. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Detroit, October 30, 1888.)

7. An iron safe, though used prior to importation, is not free of duty as a personal or household effect of a person arriving in the United States. (Letter to J. Newell, Esq., Wyoming, Ontario, October 30, 1888.)

8. Certain paper coated with a preparation of gelatine and lamp-black, intended for use on special work by photographers, is dutiable as a manufacture of paper, under T. I., 388. (See Synopsis 8903.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 30, 1888.)

9. An importation of field grasses with flowering heads, cleaned and prepared for ornamental purposes, were properly classified for duty as unenumerated unmanufactured articles, under Section 2513, Revised Statutes. (See Synopsis 8071.) (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 30, 1888.)

10. The cost of embossing and stamping covers for scrap-books was properly included in the dutiable value of said scrap-books on importation. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 31, 1888.)

11. So-called "Serims," a closely-woven fabric, composed of flax in the natural color of the fibre, and exceeding sixty (60) inches in width, is dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under T. L., 339, in accordance with the rule in Synopsis 3481. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, October 31, 1888.)

12. So-called Vandyke brown and Venetian red, which are not earthy paints, the former being a vegetable color and the latter an oxide of iron, are dutiable, under the provisions in T. L., 87, for "colors and paints," at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Chicago, October 31, 1888.)

13. So-called "Salol" is dutiable as a coal-tar product at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under T. L., 83. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 1, 1888.)

14. The Department's decision of October 13, modifying Synopsis 8928, does not affect said last-named decision as to classification of compass agates. (Letter to Messrs. Riggs & Bro., Philadelphia, November 1, 1888.)

15. Certain wood rollers having a surface on which is wrought in brass a design or pattern, and which are known as wall-paper rollers, are dutiable as manufactures in part of metal, under T. L., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 1, 1888.)

16. So-called "gallo-flavine" is dutiable as a coal-tar color, under T. L., 82. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 3, 1888.)

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 120.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions, rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Melons are, upon investigation, ascertained to be commercially and practically known by seedsmen and farmers, as vegetables; and the Department therefore holds that they are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule G, T. I., 286, for "vegetables in their natural state." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y., November 5, 1888.)

2. Chinese seamen who may have shipped in the United States on United States vessels for round voyages, and who may have been continuously under the United States flag until their return to the United States, are not covered by the Chinese Exclusion Act of October 1st last, and may therefore be allowed re-entry into the United States. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, November 6, 1888.)

3. An article called "bronze powder," but which, upon investigation, was found to be commercially known as "genuine silver powder," a powder composed wholly of pure silver, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C, T. I., 216, for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, * * * composed wholly or in part of * * * silver." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 6, 1888.)

4. A substance called "sanguin," which, upon investigation was found to be a dye-stuff, obtained from either elder-berries or some other similar vegetable source, being of the same character as "Epine Vinette," which was the subject of decision No. 6297, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A, T. I., 84, for extracts and decoctions of log-wood, and other dye-woods. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 8, 1888.)

5. Chinese laborers upon vessels arriving from foreign countries, destined for ports beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, may be transferred in harbor to other vessels for the purpose of proceeding to place of destination, but must be safely guarded during transfer, to prevent infraction of Chinese Exclusion Act. (Telegram to Collector of Customs at San Francisco, November 10, 1888.)

6. Certain paw-paw juice imported in packages duly labelled, wherein it is recommended as a remedy for diseases of the human body, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A, T. I., 99, for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 10, 1888.)

7. Spectacles with metallic frames, which are not gilt, but merely washed with silver, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of metal and glass, the same not being covered by Schedule C, paragraph 210, for "plated articles." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 10, 1888.)

8. Certain books known by the title of "Figaro Salon," which consist of a collection of engravings reproducing the most noted pictures of the Paris Salon with some text explanatory of the pictures and the painters thereof, are not "periodicals" within the meaning of that word as used in the free-list, T. I., 745, and consequently are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M, T. I., 384, for "books," &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 10, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DEPOSITS OF LAWFUL MONEY TO RETIRE CIRCULATION.

1888.
Department No. 121.
Division of Loans and Currency.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1888.

In order that the National Banks desiring to withdraw bonds on deposits with the Treasurer to secure circulation, may be fully informed of the course to be pursued, notice is hereby given:

1. That section 9, act of July 12, 1882, limits to \$3,000,000 the amount of lawful money to be received by the Treasurer for that purpose in any one calendar month.

2. The limit for the months of October and November having been reached, and it being probable that the movement may continue, it is hereby ordered that, until further notice, deposits of lawful money for the withdrawal of bonds be received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and nowhere else.

3. Tenders of deposits of lawful money may be made to the Treasurer U. S. on December 1, 1888, and at 12 o'clock, noon, all tenders received up to that hour will be considered by the Treasurer. If the amounts so tendered shall, in the aggregate, exceed the limit for the month, the deposits to be accepted will be determined by lot, under supervision of a committee which will be appointed for that purpose, and the remainder will be entitled to priority after January 1, 1889, in the order assigned to them by the committee. If the amounts tendered should not exceed the limit all will be accepted and tenders subsequently made will be accepted in the order of their receipt by the Treasurer U. S.

4. Deposits tendered in excess of the limit will be returned to the banks by whom they were tendered; but a record will be kept of the order in which the tenders were made, and the banks making the same will be entitled to priority after January 1, 1889, in the same order.

5. Banks giving notice after December 1, of their desire to deposit lawful money will become thereby entitled to priority in the order of the receipt by the Treasurer of the United States of such notice.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.
Department No. 122.
Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions, rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Small boxes containing toy picture-blocks, together with pictures representing the different styles in which the blocks are to be arranged so as to form so many pictures, one of which is, however, pasted on the lid, thus necessitating the use of a portion of the box as a model picture, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in section 7 of the act of March 3, 1883, for the reason that such boxes are designed for use otherwise than in the *bona fide* transportation of the goods to the United States. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, November 13, 1888.)

2. Orange bitters, a beverage containing spirits, are held to be dutiable at the rate of \$2.00 per gallon, under the special provision in Schedule H, T. I., 313, for "cordials * * * and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters, containing spirits." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 13, 1888.)

3. The fact that imported merchandise sustained damage during the voyage of importation, by reason of the hold of the importing vessel being saturated with oil leaking out on a previous voyage, the hold, however, having, in the meantime, been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed before the shipment of the merchandise which sustained damage, does not prevent the allowance of damage under the provisions of section 2927 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 14, 1888.)

4. Netting manufactured from flax thread or twine, and contained in webs or pieces in bales as it comes from the machine, although fit for use in the manufacture of gill-nets or seines, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule J., T. I., 336, for "flax or linen thread, twine, * * * and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value," the Department being of the opinion that the provision for "seines" in the same Schedule T. I., 347, only applies to fishing nets which may be imported in a condition ready and fit for use for fishermen, which is not the case with the article in question. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, November 14, 1888.)

5. Cut-glass bottles containing samples of chemicals and other goods, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule B, T. I., 135 and 136, for articles of glass cut, &c. These bottles being specially provided for, are excluded from classification under section 7 of the act of March 3, 1883. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., November 14, 1888.)

6. So-called Hungarian nails, wholly manufactured in the United States from imported boiler-steel shearings or steel-plate seraps, will, on exportation, be allowed a drawback equal to the duty imposed on the imported merchandise, less the usual retention of 10 per cent. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, November 16, 1888.)

7. Parts of publications contained in loose paper covers, without table of contents, title, or title page, other than that on the outside cover, and which are not numbered consecutively beyond the current year, and do not bear date of issue, are held to be not entitled to free entry under the provision in the free list, T. I., 745, for "newspapers and periodicals." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 17, 1888.)

8. Cigarettes imported in packages of one hundred, which is a legal package under the existing statute, cannot be repacked in bonded warehouse into packages containing a less number, inasmuch as such repacking is not necessary for the preservation of the goods. (Letter to Messrs. Laredo & Barsea, New York, November 17, 1888.)

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

ADDING CERTAIN ARTICLES TO THE LIST OF EXPENDABLE PROPERTY.

1888.
Department No. 123.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M.-H. S.,

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1888.

To Medical Officers, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service:

The following-named articles are hereby added to the list of expendable property, and, after being rendered unserviceable by use, need not be retained for the action of the Inspector:

INK-ERASERS, Steel.

RUBBER BOUGIES,

LAMP-CHIMNEYS,

BROOMS,

COPYING-PRESS BRUSHES,

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,

RUBBER CATHETERS,

TEST-TUBES,

MOP-HEADS,

HALYARDS,

GLASS GAS-GLOBES,

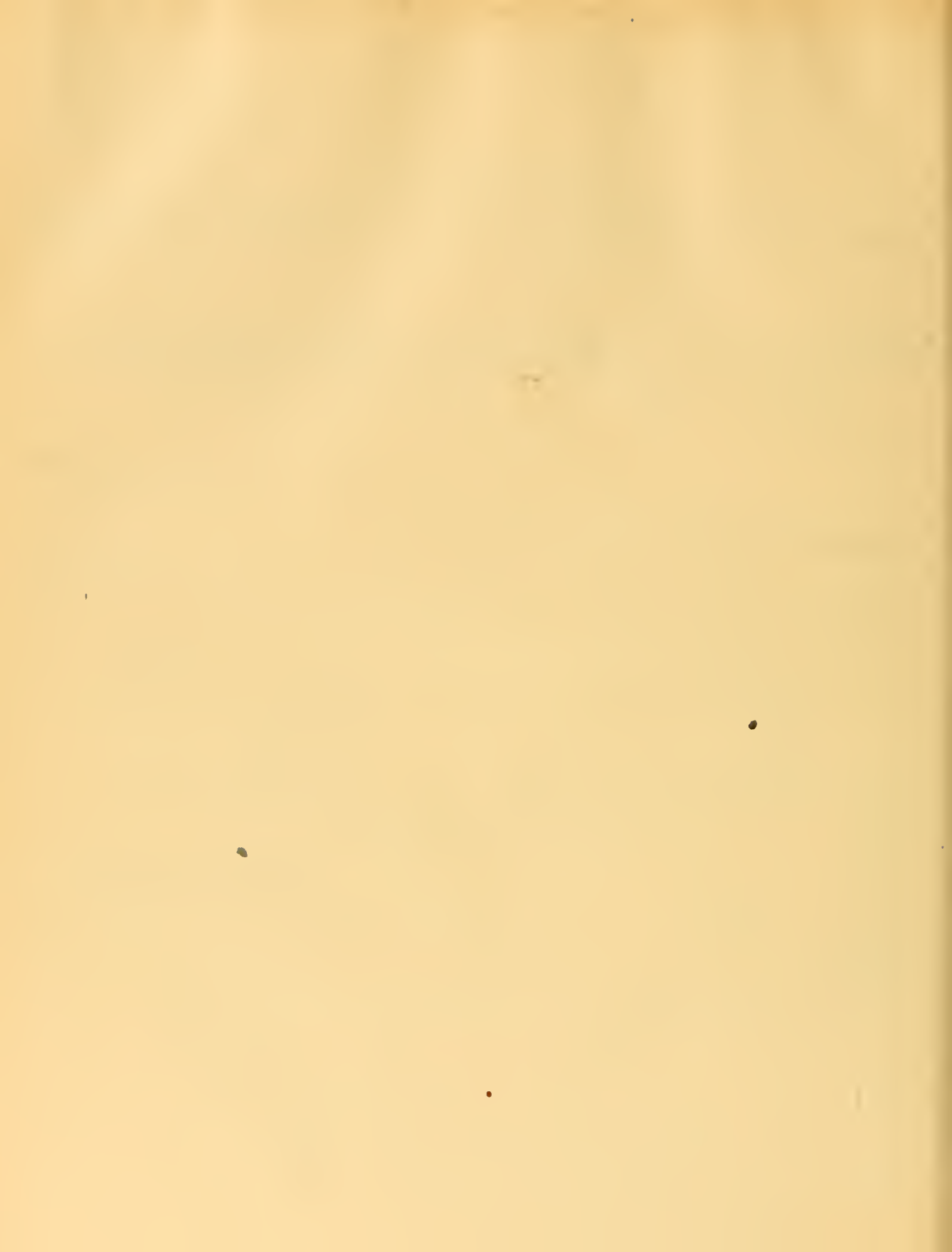
JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

APPROVED:

HUGH S. THOMPSON.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.



CIRCULAR.

PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF INFORMERS' SHARES UNDER THE ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

1888.

Department No. 124.

Miscellaneous Division.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs, Commissioners of Immigration, and others:

The following is a copy of the section in the Deficiency Bill, approved October 19, 1888, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to informers shares of the fines collected under the act of February 26, 1885, viz.:

That the act approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to an informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he may deem reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per centum, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

District attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, who receive public moneys accruing to the United States, from fines and penalties, under the alien contract-labor laws, will pay the same to the collector or surveyor of customs of the district in which the case arose.

Collectors or surveyors of customs receiving such moneys are required to deposit the same to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, special deposit account No. 3. They will also render a separate and distinct account of these fines in the same manner as of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs laws.

The customs officer receiving the above named fines and penalties from the court, is required to report the same at once to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information and guidance, and to state the origin of the information, so far as it is known to him, upon which the moneys were recovered.

Claimants for informers' shares under this law will be required to state, under oath, what the information was, when, where, and to whom it was given.

A certificate of the officer or officers, whether collector of customs, district attorney, or other officer, having cognizance of the matter, must also be furnished.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR.

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS ALLOWED TO LAND CONTRARY TO THE LAW PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABORERS UNDER CONTRACT.

1888.

Department No. 125.

Miscellaneous Division.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., November 24, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs, Commissioners of Immigration, and others:

Attention is called to the following amendment to the Alien-Contract-Labor Law contained in the Deficiency Bill, approved October 19, 1888, viz.:

That the act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of the law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Collectors of customs, commissioners of immigration, and others, upon receiving information that immigrants have been imported into this country and allowed to land contrary to the provisions of the act of February 26, 1885, as amended by the act of February 23, 1887, will ascertain the names and addresses of all such immigrants, and the date of their arrival, and forthwith report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, together with such facts and circumstances relating to their importation as may be obtained, and also the name of the importing vessel, or, if entering from an adjoining country, the name of the person, company, or corporation, contracting for the services of such immigrants.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 126.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., November 24, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions, rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past week, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. Certain so called brass pins, consisting of short lengths of brass wire about one and seven-eighths inches in length, which are used in the manufacture of rivets for watch-cases, are under the decision of United States circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and by the advice of the United States Attorney-General, held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, as "watch-materials" under T. L. 494: and Department's ruling of May 25, 1888 (Synopsis 8862) of a contrary tenor is reversed. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, November 19, 1888.)

2. "Benedictine," a cordial for use as a beverage, which contains spirits, and is not accompanied by the usual distinguishing marks of a proprietary preparation, is held to be dutiable at the rate of \$2 per gallon, and 3 cents per bottle, under Schedule II. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 19, 1888.)

3. Copper-sulphate paints—not the blue vitriol of commerce—which are specially prepared and inserted in wooden handles for topical applications, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Schedule A, T. L., 93, for "medicinal preparations."

A substance consisting of a mixture of caustic soda and lime, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A, T. L., 92, for chemical salts not provided for by name; and certain powdered copper, which is not the "regulus" or black or coarse copper of commerce, but consists of metallic copper reduced probably by chemical agencies, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C, T. L., 216, for manufactures of copper. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 20, 1888.)

4. Paintings enameled on metal for jewelers' use, consisting of small round and oval plates of metal, on one surface of which are various designs in painted enamels, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M, T. L., 459, for "jewelry of all kinds," and the principle enunciated in Department's ruling of March 5, 1884 (Synopsis 6222). (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 22, 1888.)

5. Woolen piano and table covers are held to be dutiable according to value per pound, at the rates prescribed in Schedule K, T. L., 362, for "all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 23, 1888.)

6. Aromatic cachous for perfuming the breath are not medicinal preparations within the meaning of Schedule A, T. L., 93, but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the further Provision in Schedule A, T. L., 99, for "toilet preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 23, 1888.)

7. A publication known as "Father Christmas," published by the Illustrated London News Company, the "children's Christmas number of the Illustrated London News," is held to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list for "newspapers and periodicals." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 23, 1888.)

8. Paragraph 13 of Department's circular of November 5, 1888 (No. 119) should read: "So-called salol is *not* dutiable as a coal-tar product, &c., but as a chemical compound under T. L., 92."

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

LIST OF FREE PORTS.

1888.

Department No. 127.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

*Washington, D. C., November 27, 1888.**To Collectors of Customs:*

The following list of FREE PORTS, which has been compiled from information received from United States Consular Officers, through the Department of State, is published for the information and guidance of Collectors of Customs in passing upon applications for the cancellation of Internal-Revenue Bonds. (See Art. 813, Regulations.)

This list does not include ports that have been declared free, but at which customs officers are stationed, such ports not being regarded as free ports within the meaning of the Customs Regulations.

Country.	Consulate.	Free Ports.	Remarks.
Africa, West.....	Goree.....	Goree.....	
	St. Paul de Loanda.....	St. Antonio (Congo)..... Cabinda..... Ambrissette..... Landaua.....	
Austro-Hungary.....	Trieste.....	Trieste..... Fiume.....	
China.....	Hong-Kong.....	Hong-Kong.....	
Colombia, Republic of.....	Aspinwall or Colon.....	Aspinwall or Colon.....	
Great Britain.....	Gibraltar.....	Gibraltar.....	
Guatemala.....	Livingston.....	Livingston.....	
Java.....	Batavia.....	Macassar.....	
Nicaragua.....	Greytown.....	San Juan del Norte.....	
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.....	Marianas, Solo, and the Caroline and Palos Islands.	
Portugal.....		Macao.....	
Spain.....	Cadiz.....	Ceuta.....	

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

AMENDING ARTICLE 976 OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF 1884 RELATING TO CERTAIN SHIPMENTS FOR DRAWBACK.

1888.

Department No. 128.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1888.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

Article 976 of the General Regulations of 1884, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“ARTICLE 976. On entries of manufactured articles, except bottled beer, and combination bag and salt entries, shipped from the port at which entry is made directly to a foreign port by sea, and upon which the amount of drawback claimed shall not exceed \$100, the bond specified in article 968 will not be required at or before the clearance of the exporting vessel; but the exporters in such cases may deposit with the Collector an original bill of lading, or a copy thereof, with the words ‘*Not negotiable. For custom-house purposes only. No other copy has been issued.*’ written across its face, and countersigned by the person issuing the bill; provided that the said bill or copy, and in case the exportation was made by preliminary entry, the formal entry with manufacturer’s affidavit shall be filed within twenty days after clearance of the exporting vessel; and provided further, that in case the merchandise covered by the entry shall be weighable or gaugeable, certified bill of weights shall be filed, and the weigher’s or ganger’s fees paid thereon within the said twenty days.

“In case of failure to comply with either of the above provisions, the exporter shall execute the bond specified in said article 968 within five days after written notice has been mailed to him.

“In case of failure to execute the bond within the said five days, application for relief, setting forth under oath the cause of such failure, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Collector of the port of exportation.

“This amended regulation will take effect on January 1, 1889.”

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

C I R C U L A R.
D E C I S I O N S I N C U S T O M S C A S E S.

1888.
Department No. 129.
Division of Customs.

T r e a s u r y D e p a r t m e n t ,

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y ,

Washington, D. C., December 8, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the past two weeks, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. A propeller-wheel brought into a United States port by a foreign vessel for the purpose of being placed in position on the vessel for use as part of her machinery, is held to be subject to duty under the existing tariff acts. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y., November 24, 1888.)

2. Leather-belts for ladies' use, consisting of fancy belts made of leather and bronzed metal, the metal portion being heavy fastenings and slides or keepers, which are important features, are held to be dutiable, under the rule prescribed in Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, and the provisions of Schedule C (T. L., 216). (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, November 27, 1888.)

3. A commodity styled "beet-root ashes," which upon investigation was found to be not the beet-root ashes of commerce, which is designated in the free-list, but to be a manufactured product composed of about 80 per cent. of crude potash, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 63) for "crude potash." (Letter to Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, December 5, 1888.)

4. So-called aluminium bronze powder, which was found to consist of a powder composed wholly of aluminium, which is commercially known as "aluminium powder," is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares, * * * composed wholly or in part of metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 6, 1888.)

5. Certain so-called "electro-homeopathic star-marked remedies," which have a trade-mark and are recommended as specifics for various diseases, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule A (T. L., 99) for "proprietary preparations." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 7, 1888.)

6. Certain frames, composed of metal and wood, the metal portion being of material importance in the construction of the frames as well as of considerable value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Schedule C (T. L., 216) for "manufactures of metal." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 7, 1888.)

7. So-called "silk button coverings," which, in fact, consist of silk covers used in the manufacture of ornaments to be worn on women's cloaks and dresses, and which are not, in any sense, the button covers

of commerce, and not known as button material, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Schedule L (T. I., 383) for "manufactures of silk." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 7, 1888.)

8. Certain so-called gypsum or sulphate of lime, which upon investigation was found to consist of alabaster in blocks, assimilating to marble in appearance and uses to which applied, it being used for columns, stairways, counters, &c., in large buildings, which require strength and endurance, and also being capable of receiving a polish equal to marble, the same not being specifically provided for, and not being building or monumental stone, is held, by assimilation, to be dutiable at the rates prescribed for marble, in Schedule N (T. I., 467), under the rule laid down in Section 2499 of the Revised Statutes. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 8, 1888.)

I. H. MAYNARD,

Assistant Secretary.

C I R C U L A R .

SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO LICENSED OFFICERS OF STEAM-VESSELS.

1888.

Department No. 130.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-VESSELS,

Washington, D. C., December 20, 1888.

The attention of licensed officers of steam-vessels is called to the following rule, from the Revised Rules and Regulations governing the Steamboat-Inspection Service, passed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury :

SECTION 17, RULE V. Whenever a steamer meets with an accident involving loss of life or damage to property, it shall be the duty of the licensed officers of any such steamer to report the same, without delay, to the nearest local board: *Provided*, When from distance it may be inconvenient to report in person, it may be done in writing, and the report sworn to before an authorized magistrate.

The following Sections of the Revised Statutes, 1878, and extracts from the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, are published herewith, for the information of licensed officers; and their especial attention is invited to the penalties to which they render themselves liable by non-compliance with the provisions thereof:

SEC. 4445. Every MASTER, chief mate, engineer, and pilot, who receives a license, shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 4446. Every MASTER, mate, engineer, and pilot, who shall receive a license, shall, when employed upon any vessel, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to the revocation of his license.

SEC. 4465. It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection: and for every violation of this provision the MASTER or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage-money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed.

SEC. 4467. The MASTER of every passenger-steamer shall keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and the aggregate number of passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for; but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles, the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient.

SEC. 4468. Every MASTER of any passenger-steamer who fails, through negligence or design, to keep a list of passengers, as required by the preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4441. * * * Whenever complaint is made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer that he has, through negligence or want of skill, permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke the license of such engineer and assign him to a lower grade or class of engineers, if they find him fitted therefor.

SECTION 14, RULE IX, REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS. When it is known, or comes to the knowledge of the local inspectors, that any steam-vessel is or has been carrying an excess of steam beyond that which is allowed by her certificate of inspection, it is recommended that the local inspectors in whose district said steamer is being navigated, in addition to reporting the fact to the U. S. district attorney for prosecution under Section 4437, Revised Statutes, shall require the owner or owners of said steamer to place on the boiler of said steamer a lock-up safety-valve that will prevent the carrying of an excess of steam, and shall be under the control of said local inspectors.

On the placing of a lock-up safety-valve upon any boiler, it shall be the duty of the engineer in charge of same to blow, or cause the said valve to blow-off steam at least once in each watch of six hours, or less, to determine whether the valve is in working order, and it shall be his duty to report to the local inspectors any failure of such valve to operate.

In case no such report is made, and a safety-valve is found that has been tampered with or out of order, the license of the engineer having such boiler in charge shall be revoked.

It shall be the duty of the local inspectors to send a copy of this rule to every steamer in their district when said copies are furnished by the Department.

SEC. 4448. All officers licensed under the provisions of this Title shall assist the inspectors in their examination of any vessel to which such licensed officers belong, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessels, and also shall make known to the inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery; and in default thereof, the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.

SEC. 5344. Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, inspector, or other public officer through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

Licensed officers are notified that, in case of the loss of their license through any cause, they can obtain a certificate of such loss (Form 2162) to take the place of the lost license, which certificate will hold good until date of expiration of the lost or destroyed license.

Local inspectors are hereby instructed to furnish a copy of this Circular (which supersedes No. 33, dated March 17, 1888) with every MASTER'S, MATE'S, PILOT'S, and ENGINEER'S license issued. Copies will be furnished by the Department on requisition.

JAS. A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector-General.

APPROVED :

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

1888.

Department No. 131.

Division of Customs.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1888.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the present month, full copies of which will appear in the monthly digest:

1. So-called "almond meal," recommended for refreshing, softening, and beautifying the skin, is dutiable as a toilet preparation, under T. I., 99. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 11, 1888.)

2. Department's decision of October 27, 1888 (Synopsis 9077), on compositions of glass or paste, when set, applies to glass balls of various sizes and colors fitted with brass screws for combs, and glass ornaments of various forms and colors, intended for trimming ladies' garments; and round pieces of glass of various colors, one surface of which is flat and the other convex and faceted, intended for ornamenting stoves, windows, gas-fixtures, &c. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 11, 1888.)

3. So-called violin-rests, which consist of chin-rests and pads, are not completed indispensable parts of violins, and are not dutiable as parts of musical instruments, but, being composed in part of metal, were properly classified under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at Boston, December 12, 1888.)

4. Porpoise shoe-laces are dutiable, under the provision for "all manufactures and articles of leather," in T. I., 463. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 12, 1888.)

5. Window-glass, flashed and partly colored, the coloring of which does not prevent the free transmission of light, is dutiable as window-glass under T. I., 138, and not as stained glass under T. I., 143. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, December 12, 1888.)

6. Certain automatic machines containing metallic clockwork, and which are used for the sale and distribution of chocolate, are dutiable as manufactures in part of metal, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 13, 1888.)

7. Hooks and eyes coated with Japan varnish, and finned and coated with lacquer, are not commercially known as japanned ware or as plated or gilt articles, and are dutiable as manufactures of metal, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 14, 1888.)

8. Certain Odd Fellows' shields, 18 by 19 inches in dimensions, with various devices and lettering worked thereon in plush and metal, the groundwork being of the same materials, are held to be dutiable, under T. I., 216, as manufactures in part of metal, and not under T. I., 427, as galloons, laces, &c., of gold, silver, or other metal. (Letter to Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, December 14, 1888.)

9. Theatrical stage scenery is dutiable, under the provision in T. I., 470, for "paintings, in oil or water-colors." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 15, 1888.)

10. Certain lemon-squeezers, composed of glazed porcelain, wood, and metal, the porcelain being the component material of chief value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem, under T. I., 126. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 19, 1888.)

11. Certain *papier maché* "scholars' companions," intended to be used by school children for carrying peneils, are held to be dutiable, under T. I., 390, for "all other fancy boxes," at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 20, 1888.)

12. The application of Department's decision of the 26th ultimo (Synopsis 9136) on hat-trimmings of silk and other material, will be made only to invoices of such goods entered on and after the 1st day of January, 1889. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 20, 1888.)

13. Natural moss dried, and dyed green, is dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in T. I., 94, for "mosses * * * advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture." (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 20, 1888.)

14. So-called "hashisch," which is not the crude drug known to commerce by that name, but is a preparation of Indian hemp, used medicinally, is dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under T. I., 93; and so-called "Butyr-cacao," an expressed oil, is dutiable at the same rate under T. I., 92. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 20, 1888.)

15. Certain steel clasps, with small steel chains attached for ornamentation, used in the manufacture of purses, are dutiable as manufactures of steel, under T. I., 216. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 21, 1888.)

16. The cost for transporting woollens from Huddersfield to London and return for the purpose of being shrunk, forms part of the dutiable value of the goods, and cannot be deducted on invoice or entry. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 22, 1888.)

17. A game entitled "The Merry Multiplication Table," which consists of lithographic pictures printed on card-board, is dutiable as a "toy," under T. I., 425. (Letter to Collector of Customs at New York, December 22, 1888.)

C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary.

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